proceedings of the Committee were held with closed doors. He would therefore propose as an amendment or, if he was not in order, he would move a substantive motion, that the meetings of the Select Committee in reference to this Bill, should be thrown open to the public and the Reporters of the Press.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG observed that that was a question which should be left entirely for the Select Committee to determine. He himself had no objection to the proposal.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL remarked that, as had just been said by the hon'ble mover of the Bill, delegates from public bodies would be admitted to the sitting of the Select Committee. But he should not personally object to the admission of Reporters of the Press.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he thought that matter could not be made the subject of a substantive motion in the Council. He quite agreed with the hon'ble mover of the Bill in thinking that the question of the admission of the public to the sittings of the Select Committee should be left to the decision of the Committee.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said that, before the question was put from the Chair, he should like to make one or two observations on what he conceived to be the present position of this Bill. He had listened with great attention, as he always listened with very great attention, to what had fallen from the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal), and he was sure that the Council would agree with him that they derived great advantage from the hon'ble member's opinion on all questions which were brought before them for discussion. But, though he had listened to the hon'ble member to-day with much attention, he could not very clearly make out whether the hon'ble member was in favor of the elective system or not. He understood, however, that he was in favor of an elective system, provided no restrictions were placed on the actions of the representatives of the public—at least, no such restrictions as would cause independent men to refuse to accept office. Now, he thought that it would be as well that they should consider for a moment what these supposed restrictions were. There existed, as it appeared to him, a good deal of misapprehension on the subject. When the matter came to be examined, it would be found that the control of the Government would be extremely limited. First of all, there was the municipal debt; and no one, he thought, would deny that before this debt was transferred to a new body, it was the duty of the Council to see that some means were provided for securing the payment of the interest and sinking fund of the debt. This debt was held partly by Government, and partly by debenture holders. It must be remembered that, when Government had advanced this money to the municipality, the municipality consisted of members appointed by itself. No security was taken from the municipality when the money was advanced, and no terms were imposed in regard to the re-payment of the loan. He spoke under correction of the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) if he was wrong. The hon'ble member had stated upon a previous occasion that the loans were a first charge upon the municipal fund. It might be so, but MR. BELL had not been able to find the section which provided for it. At any rate, debenture holders, to judge from the form of the debentures given at the end of the Bill, had only a promise that the money should be made payable to bearer. Now, both the Government and the debenture holders might have been very ready to lend their money upon these terms when all the members of the municipality were appointed by the Government; but, certainly, it did not follow that they would have been ready to part with their money to a body who were not appointed by the Government, but by the rate-payers themselves. Therefore, he thought that the first point to be considered was with reference to the debt, and he was convinced that the unanimous opinion of the Council would be that, before they handed over this debt to a new body, they were bound to provide some guarantee for the payment of the interest and the sinking fund of the debt. The hon'ble member had suggested that this might be done by a *mandamus*. Well, that was a point which the hon'ble member would be able to urge in Select Committee, and MR. BELL was quite sure that the Select Committee

would give the hon'ble member's suggestion their best attention. The suggestion, at any rate, admitted that, in respect of the debt, it was necessary to place the new body of Commissioners under some sort of control.

There was another point on which he held a strong opinion, and which was not provided for in the Bill as drafted in Committee, and that was in regard to the drainage works. They all knew that a large amount of money had been spent upon the drainage works, and they also knew that there was a considerable body of people who were opposed to those works. Now, he thought the Council ought to make it obligatory upon the new body to carry out to completion these drainage works, upon which so much money had been expended. He did not propose that the Government should have an arbitrary power to force the Commissioners to spend so much this year, and so much the next year, in carrying out these works; all that was necessary was that it should be made obligatory on the Commissioners to spend a certain sum every year for this purpose, and it was for the Select Committee to consider how this end could be best attained.

The third point was with regard to the police. The hon'ble member, whilst acknowledging that it ought to be obligatory on the new body to provide funds for defraying the expenditure on account of police, stated, if MR. BELL understood him rightly, that he would not object to give the Government power to impose a rate on the city to defray the expenditure of the police, if the Municipal Commissioners themselves refused to impose the police rate. Now, if the hon'ble member was prepared to give the Government this power, MR. BELL conceived that it was all that the Government could require.

There merely now remained the question of the conservancy of the town, and he was very pleased to hear the hon'ble member opposite say that that he thought the Government had a right to interfere in this respect in the interests of the public, and for the prevention of disease. It would be necessary, therefore, to provide in the Bill, in case the new body should not carry out satisfactory conservancy arrangements, some means for compelling them to do so, and he was quite sure the Council would agree with him that in a city like Calcutta it was of the most vital importance that we should have proper and suitable conservancy arrangements. If conservancy arrangements were necessary in a country like England, surely they must be doubly necessary in a town like Calcutta, where the spread of disease was so rapid and its results so fatal. He would also mention that this power of interference for the abatement of sickness and disease was a power which was constantly exercised by the Government at home. He had only that morning received a letter by the mail which gave an account of the manner in which his native town had been completely overhauled by Government engineers, who had been sent down to inspect it. There had been a great deal of sickness in the town, and the local officers had failed to carry out proper conservancy arrangements, and the Government sent down one of the engineers of the Government Board of Health, and compelled the local authorities to carry out such works as were necessary to place the town in a proper state of sanitation.

He had now gone through all the points upon which it was proposed that some control should be exercised over the new body of Commissioners; and, as far as he could see, the hon'ble member opposite agreed with him on nearly every point. The hon'ble member admitted that they must have some power of enforcing the payment of the interest and sinking fund of the debt. He also agreed that it was equally incumbent on the Commissioners to provide funds for the police, and he was willing to allow the Government to impose a police rate, if the Commissioners refused to impose it. He also agreed, if MR. BELL understood him rightly, that they should provide some means for ensuring the completion of the drainage works throughout the town. The only question, therefore, that remained was the manner and extent to which the Government were to interfere, in case the new body neglected to carry out proper conservancy arrangements in the town. This would be a question for the Select Committee to consider. He was quite sure, as far as he was

individually concerned, that he should approach these matters in Select Committee with the single and simple desire to promote the good of the town. He, for one, should be sorry to see any system of municipal government forced on the town, to which honorable and independent men could reasonably object to belong. He was sure that it would be the wish of every member of the Council, while giving effect to the measure which had been proposed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, merely to provide such safeguards and guarantees as should ensure that the new body of elected Commissioners should faithfully discharge the obligations which the law imposed upon them.

THE HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that as this matter was about to be referred to the Select Committee, he did not think it necessary to take up the time of the Council by making many remarks on the subject under discussion; he would merely point out that the objectionable clauses as they were called, might be divided into two classes. In those cases in which a sum certain was required to be expended, he thought giving control to the Government in the manner proposed, namely, to compel the Municipal Commissioners to spend that sum certain was after all reserving to the Government no very serious control, because he assumed that every honorable body would be prepared to raise a particular amount of money which had been assigned or devoted by it to a particular purpose. He therefore ventured to assert that as far as the control related to that class of cases in which a sum certain had been arrived at for the purpose of maintaining or accomplishing a particular object, the result would be the same whether these clauses did or did not exist.

The other class of cases comprised those in which there might possibly arise a difference of opinion between the Chairman and those who were supposed to represent the Government on the one side and the elected Municipal Commissioners on the other. These were cases in which he thought that the control which was intended to be imposed might be deemed objectionable. These cases, as far as he could make out looking into the Bill itself, referred to matters of conservancy and drainage, and he could not help thinking that when these subjects came to be considered by the Select Committee, it would be possible to bring some of the cases ranging under the second class under the first. For instance, if a sum certain was agreed to be expended for drainage, or if it was provided that the municipality should be obliged to spend not less than a certain sum of money on drainage, he apprehended thatthe particular case referred to would fall under the first class, and the control of the Government would not be a very serious matter. Therefore, looking at the matter carefully and not merely glancing at the surface, it would seem that the apparent force of the objections which had been made was either lost or partly incorrectly directed. With reference to the residuum of cases, namely, in those few cases in which there might be a possible conflict of opinion between the Chairman and the Commissioners, the matter might be left to the Select Committee to which this Bill was about to be referred. He would not anticipate what might be done, as it had been agreed that the matter should be fully gone into, and all suggestions duly considered by a Select Committee. He could not for one single moment believe that the Government desired to arm itself with arbitrary powers, and he felt certain that even if such powers were given to the Government, they would be used in a reasonable, prudent, and honorable manner. But if the public at large desired that they should not rest satisfied with mere assurances, and believed it to be expedient that certain restrictions should be placed upon the alleged arbitrary power of the Government, he thought that the Government would be prepared to accept the imposition of fair and proper restrictions. If any restrictions could be fairly proposed, one would assume that the Select Committee would give due weight to such proposals.

It was announced by the Hon'ble President in introducing this measure, that it was not intended to adopt an elective system which would be an entirely independent one, because it was believed that at the commencement of an elective system such a course was not desirable. It was therefore necessary to begin with a system subject to some control. That proposition was clearly enunciated by the President, and to that extent THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL thought His Honor was pledged by the announcement which he had made.

His Honor had moreover shown an anxious and sincere desire that the objections which had been made to the Bill should be carefully considered, and so far as the Government could modify that which appeared objectionable, that modification should be made. But neither His Honor nor the Select Committee could hold out the hope that these clauses should be altogether expunged, because that would be altogether resiling from the proposition under which the elective system had originated. Even if the Government could promise to give up all control, it was very doubtful whether, having regard to the mixed classes of persons or inhabitants, consisting of various sections of society and various races, it would be possible in giving up that control, to reconcile the different views of the various sections of the community. There were sections belonging to the Western side of the world who might have very different ideas as to what was the proper form of drainage, and as to what were proper conservancy measures, from those who always lived in this country. Having regard then to the diversity of the population to which the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) had referred—and to which he had referred in that kindly spirit in which he always did when he had occasion to refer to various members of the community,—THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL thought that the resigning of all control by the Government in municipal affairs would be unfair to the community at large taken as a whole. Moreover, he thought it would be surrendering that primary duty which the hon'ble member opposite was obliged to admit rested with the Local Government. He took it as a primary duty of the Government to see to the health, comfort, and safety of the inhabitants of the town. That primary duty was in the first instance assigned to three Municipal Commissioners; then when those duties became more onerous, the number was extended, and the Calcutta Justices were appointed. Now another scheme had been formed involving the introduction of an element of a different and novel character into the municipality, namely, the election of representatives to a certain extent by the rate-payers in lieu of the nominees of Government. He stated that the fact of the assignment of certain duties by the Government to a corporate body did not of itself relieve the Government of the responsibility of requiring that such duties should be properly performed, and it was only in that spirit and in that sense that the Government desired to have a proper control, and in order that it might not resile from the performance of duties in which the public at large were interested. He believed that if the question under consideration were looked at in a frank and calm manner—in the manner in which it should be approached—it would be found absolutely necessary in a town like this, composed as it was, to have some control vested in the Government; but whether that control should be given in an apparently arbitrary form or should be limited, was a question which might well be considered by the Select Committee.

The hon'ble member seemed to admit that the Government had an inherent power of supervising and controlling the affairs of the municipality. If that were so, he did not see what possible objection could be made to expressing and affirming in precise terms the inherent powers which were supposed to exist. He was about to be nominated a member of the Select Committee, and he should certainly endeavor, in conjunction with the gentlemen who would be associated with him, to do his best to assist in modifying the sections objected to. Of course it was not necessary that he should anticipate all the arguments that might be brought forward. But it had been said that the point to be reached, the object to be attained by these two sections, could be effected by means of a writ of mandamus. He thought that those who reflected upon this subject would find that a mandamus in this country might be a very protracted and expensive proceeding. A mandamus in England was a much shorter remedy. Here the proceeding by mandamus commenced with a plaint to which a written statement by way of defence might be put in, and thereupon issues would have to be raised, and the case decided by a single judge, from whose decision an appeal lay to a Division Bench, from which, if the matter were of a certain value or certain importance, an appeal would lie to the Privy Council. He therefore thought that those who put forward the remedy by mandamus would do well to consider whether

the circumstances of the two countries were similar, and whether there was any analogy between them.

The object that would be secured by a mandamus would be that the judgment of an independent mind would be brought to bear upon disputed facts between particular sections of the Corporation. It might be said that the decision of the Government would not be that of an independent mind. He thought, however, that the sections might be framed so as to establish some mode of enquiry which would secure some degree of independence of action. His principal object in addressing the Council was to show that the clauses objected to might clearly be split up into two classes,—one comprised cases in which it was obligatory to pay a sum certain, such as the money fixed for the police budget, and whether those clauses existed or not it would make no difference in the manner in which the municipality would be managed with reference to the obligation to pay a certain sum of money. He believed that every hon'ble body of gentlemen on agreeing to pay a certain sum of money for a particular purpose, would proceed to raise that sum. The other of course was a more difficult question. Questions of opinion were always more difficult, and men of every description were naturally impatient of having their opinions controverted; and when they had done their best to form a good opinion on any subject, it was very painful and galling to them to have that opinion controverted in what might be considered an unfair manner. If, then, there was some modification of these sections which might remove from the minds of those who took office under the new system, the possibility of the opinions arrived at by the body of the Municipal Commissioners being controverted in an arbitrary manner, he thought all persons would be satisfied to give the Government some power of control in lieu of the protracted, dilatory, and expensive procedure by mandamus. The Local Government should have some means of remedying evils which might arise, and he thought that it would be almost hopeless to expect the Government to give up or surrender their powers of control, which, he submitted, was one of the primary duties cast upon the Government of the country.

His Honor the President said,—"Before putting the motion, I have one or two remarks to make. But after what has fallen from the hon'ble mover of the Bill, as well as from the hon'ble members on the right (Mr. Bell and the Advocate-General), I need say very little except to express my entire concurrence with the remarks which have fallen from the hon'ble members mentioned. It is perfectly true, as has been stated by all those three hon'ble members, that I never promised to give the Calcutta community an elective system without Government control, and on the 27th November last, I promised an elective system, on condition of a certain limited Government control. The words which fell from me are on record. They were once quoted by me, and they have been quoted again to-day, and I need not repeat them.

The hon'ble member on the left (Baboo Kristodas Pal) probably did not intend to imply that he, and those who thought with him, had had no opportunity of fully stating their views in respect to Government control in this Council. But still it might possibly be so understood, from some of his remarks, that he, and those who thought with him, had not had that full opportunity. I need only remind the Council that on the 25th of January the Select Committee made a somewhat elaborate report, to which was appended an equally elaborate dissent by the hon'ble member, and another hon'ble member who held the same opinions with him. That dissent was fully laid before the Council, and amongst other things it specially referred to the subject of Government control. Well, four days afterwards, on the 29th January, the whole subject of the Bill, including the details of the proposed elective system, and especially the Government control, was amongst many other things greatly debated in this Council; and on referring to the record of the debates on that occasion, I find at least two speeches by the hon'ble member on this very subject—one speech in particular on the manner in which orders were to be conveyed from the Government to the Municipality; and a second speech on the manner in which funds were to be compulsorily raised in the carrying out of those orders. So I think the whole Council were witnesses to the

fact that full opportunity was afforded in this Council for a full hearing by the Council of the views of any hon'ble member who dissented from the principle of Government control. Again the subject of the Bill was brought up for debate on the 19th February, and I presume there was nothing to prevent any hon'ble member to make any general observations on the subject of the elective system and the Government control, if he thought fit. And I might add that when the proposals of the 27th November were referred to the Select Committee, it was done by a vote of the whole Council, and I think there was nothing to prevent any member from making general observations on that subject on that occasion if he chose. But be that as it may, I hope we shall be permitted to understand that in the somewhat elaborate speech which the hon'ble member delivered to-day, he has stated his views fully to the Council on this important subject, namely the elective system and the subject of Government control.

There is one remark I must, perhaps, make in reference to the speech delivered by the hon'ble member to-day, which is that he states that the principal subjects of future municipal improvement had been already settled and decided in such a manner that they cannot be altered executively by the conduct of any corporation that may be appointed. I cannot share his opinion on that subject. I think that without Government control it is very conceivable that these matters might be very considerably altered. But supposing he is right—and I hope he is right—and these matters have been settled, then I would remark that these are the very matters to which the Government control refers. And if they are settled so that they are not likely to be disturbed, then what real objection can he have to power being vested in the Government to prevent the chance of their being disturbed.

Lastly, I am anxious to mention one particular circumstance which may not be entirely known. From remarks which are sometimes made within the walls of the Council, it may be supposed that these controlling clauses were invented for this particular occasion. Now, would hon'ble members be surprised to hear that they are taken *verbatim* from the Acts which have been passed for Madras and Bombay? It might possibly be thought that the circumstances of Madras differ considerably from those of Calcutta, and that the Madras analogy would not apply to Calcutta. But how about Bombay? Now Bombay is at least as large as Calcutta; its population is I believe greater than that of Calcutta, and is at least as public-spirited and as well educated, and at least as well suited for self-government. And yet it is a fact that a recent law has been passed by the local legislature in that Presidency, which allows an elective system under Government control quite as strict as, if not stricter than that which is proposed in this Bill, and that enactment having recently received the assent of the Governor-General, and passed into law, is now in full working order in that Presidency.

With these remarks, then, I desire only to add my cordial concurrence in the motion proposed by the hon'ble mover, to the effect that three particular sections of the Bill—Sections 21, 22, and 58—be again referred to the Select Committee for report. I have particular satisfaction in voting for that motion, because, after considering the memorials which have been presented to us on this subject, and particularly after having had the advantage of hearing verbally what has been stated to me by two influential deputations from different sections of the community who have been good enough to meet me, I say that I for one do believe that these three sections do admit of very considerable improvement. And I say that, if the matter shall be again considered by the Select Committee, such improvements may be effected for the consideration of the Council. But beyond that, I desire to express my entire concurrence with what has fallen from the learned Advocate-General, to the effect that though it may be possible to modify the provisions for Government control, and in some degree to meet the wishes of the memorialists and the objectors, it is impossible to abandon Government control altogether, if there is to be an elective system at all."

THE HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL observed that the three memorials referred to stated objections to other sections of the Bill, and enquired whether it would be competent to the Select Committee to take those sections also into consideration.

After some conversation—

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT stated that the deliberations of the Select Committee would be confined to the three sections of the Bill which were specifically mentioned in the motion of reference.

The motion was then put and agreed to, and the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier, and the Hon'ble Mr. Bell were added to the Select Committee.

SETTLEMENT OF RENT DISPUTES.

ON the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, the Hon'ble Mr. Bell, the Hon'ble Baboo Ramshunker Sen, and the Hon'ble Meer Mahomed Ali were added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the settlement of disputes regarding rent, and to prevent agrarian disturbances.

[*To be continued.*]

RAI DHUNPUT SING BAHADOOR'S DONATION FOR THE STUDY OF THE PRACTICAL SCIENCES.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—EDUCATION No. 547.

Calcutta, the 26th February 1876.

READ again—

The Resolution recorded by the Government of Bengal in the General (Education) Department, No. 279, dated 1st February 1876, regarding Rai Luchmiput Sing Bahadoor's donation for promoting the study of the practical sciences.

Read also—

The undermentioned papers relating to an offer of Rs. 1,500 per annum by Rai Dhunput Sing Bahadoor for founding a scholarship.

Letter from the Commissioner, Presidency Division, No. 11ME, dated 3rd December 1875, and enclosure.

Letter to Commissioner, Presidency Division, No. 3574, dated 13th December 1875.

Letter from Commissioner, Presidency Division, No. 18ME, dated 8th February 1876.

IN December last, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division communicated to Government the liberal offer of Rai Dhunput Sing Bahadoor to give an annual sum of Rs. 1,500 for founding a scholarship in the name of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as a memorial of the visit of His Royal Highness to India.

2. It was proposed that a scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 125 should be held by students for the purpose of prosecuting their studies, and should be made tenable for three years at a time; the conditions and subjects of examination to be settled hereafter.

3. The donor has now expressed a wish that the money should be devoted to the proposed Institution in Calcutta for the encouragement of the study of the practical sciences.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the offer of the annual subscription of Rs. 1,500, and the Commissioner of the Presidency Division will be requested to convey to Rai Dhunput Sing Bahadoor the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for his liberality.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. A. BOURDILLON,

Acting Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RAI DHUNPUT SINGH BAHADOOR'S OFFER TO CONSTRUCT A LIGHT BRANCH RAILWAY FROM RANAGHAT TO BHUGWANGOLAH.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.—RAILWAY.

Calcutta, the 28th February 1876.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

A letter from the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, No. 4P.-G. dated 9th February 1876, regarding proposals for the construction of light lines of railways in his division.

THE proposal of a branch railway line, commencing at the Station of Ranaghat on the Eastern Bengal Railway opposite Santipore, thence running northwards to Kishnaghur, Berhampore, and Moorshedabad, and passing on to Bhugwangolah on the Ganges, has for a long time been under consideration. At Moorshedabad the line would be connected by a ferry across the Bhagiruthee with the Nulhatee Branch, which joins the East Indian line. At Bhugwangolah it would touch the Ganges nearly opposite to the confluence of the Mahanuddy, which would bring down traffic from North Bengal. The line would be in accordance with the ordinary current of traffic to and from Calcutta.

The Lieutenant-Governor is now glad to be able to say that one of the most wealthy bankers and traders of the Moorshedabad district, a gentleman

who has distinguished himself by his enterprise on other occasions, and by his liberality during the late famine, Rai Dhunput Singh, Bahadoor, has come forward with an offer to construct this railway at his own expense. Without deciding at this moment whether the offer could be accepted, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the fact of such an offer being made is highly creditable to the Rai Bahadoor, and worthy of the high position which he deservedly holds. It is very desirable that native capitalists should be encouraged to come forward, whether singly or in unison, to aid in the construction of light branch railways in Bengal.

The Commissioner is requested to convey to Rai Dhunput Singh, Bahadoor, an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's approbation of the public-spirited conduct above described, and to submit, in communication with Captain Rathborne, who is now on special duty in connection with the extension of State Branch Railways, a detailed scheme for giving effect to the arrangements contemplated.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Colonel, R. E.,*
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 26th February 1876.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan, Feb. 28,* '76	0·44	Rainfall at Culna ·09, and elsewhere nil. Rain badly wanted. Cholera reported in Burdwan, Cutwa, and Jehanabad.
BURDWAN DIVN. 2	Bankoora, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Threatened. Rain on the 23rd. The winter crops are generally being harvested. The outturn is above the average. A few deaths from cholera have been reported.
BURDWAN DIVN. 3	Beerbhoom, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. No change in the state and prospects of the crops to report.
BURDWAN DIVN. 4	Midnapore, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather is growing hot. Rain is wanted, but no immediate prospect of it.
BURDWAN DIVN. 5	Hooghly, „ 26, „	·11 on the 19th Feb.	Weather—Seasonable. Sowings of sugarcane and *jati dhan* are still going on; *patols*, water-melons, and such like plants, are in flower. Want of rain is very much felt. *Rubbee* crops are being cut, and pressing of sugarcane is going on. Potatoes being dug up. Vegetables are falling off.
BURDWAN DIVN.	Howrah, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Fine. No change in the state and prospects of the crops.
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 6	24-Pergunnahs, Feb. 28,† '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Reaping of winter crops, which are good, is continued. Public health is fair.
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 7	Nuddea, „ 26, „	0·09	Weather—Slight showers are reported from nearly all the sub-divisions. The weather has changed again, and become cooler, though the sun is gaining power. The harvest is progressing, and the outturn will be a little below average. The health of the people is good.
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 8	Jessore, „ 26, „	0·38	Weather—Variable. There was a shower on the night of the 24th instant. The spring rice seedlings promise well. The ground for the early rice is being ploughed, but the cultivators want more rain.
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 9	Moorshedabad „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Getting warmer. Crops are fair. Transplantation of *boro dhan* is over. Lands are being prepared for the *aous dhan*. *Arhur* and mustard are being reaped. Prospects of sugarcane, mulberry, and indigo are fair. A few cases of cholera are reported from Moorshedabad and Bhurutpore.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN. 10	Dinagepore, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Fine. Getting warm. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN. 11	Maldah, „ 23, „	Nil.	Weather—Bright, with exception of Thursday morning, which was cloudy. No rain, however, fell. Two annas of the *rubbee* crops in thana Kaliachak and one anna in thana Khurbah have been destroyed by the dry weather. The prospects of the *boro* crops are good. One death from cholera occurred during the week.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN. 12	Rajshahye, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—There has been no rain during the week. No change in the state of the crops since last report. Rain is very much required. Public health is good.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN. 13	Rungpore, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Cooler, probably from effect of rain falling elsewhere. No rain in this district. Some of the *rubbee* crops have been damaged from continued drought.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN. 14	Bogra, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Fair. Gradually getting warm. State and prospects of the crops are good.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN. 15	Pubna, „ 26, „	0·01	Weather—Mornings foggy. Days clear and fine. Rain is much wanted for the spring crops, the prospects of which are now not good.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 16	Darjeeling, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Mild. Sunshine during the week. No crops of importance are on the ground. Land is being prepared for sowing.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 17	Julpigoree, „ 26, „	Nil.	The weather has been cool and pleasant. Rain is greatly needed. Sowing of *kowai* now commences, and unless rain falls the crop must be a failure. This crop is a valuable one, as the lower classes in the south of the district greatly support themselves on it for the two or three months before the *bhadoi* crop ripens. A rather sharp outbreak of cholera is reported north of the stations, and between Titalya and Silligoree; twenty-three deaths are said to have occurred. The prolonged drought is said by the oldest inhabitants to be quite exceptional.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	Cooch Behar, „ 24, „	Nil.	Weather—During the week an unpleasant west wind blew nearly every day. The weather has become less warm. There were also a few drops of rain on the 18th. The prospects of the tobacco crop have not improved owing to want of rain. Fields are being ploughed for *bidree* (a species of *aous* dhan) sowing. The prospects of *cheena* and *kaon* (millet) are also unfavorable.

* Telegram of the 28th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 28th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVS. 18	Dacca, Feb. 28,* '76	0·82	Heavy rain on Wednesday all over the district; heaviest to east. Crops are very favorable.
19	Fureedpore, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Cool and cloudy. Drizzling rain on the evening of Wednesday. State of the *rubbee* crops is the same as reported last week. Health of the district is fair.
20	Backergunge, „ 24, „	0·74	All is well.
21	Mymensingh, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—There were a few drops of rain on the 18th and 24th. On the 24th there was a strong easterly wind. The weather was considerably colder than last week. Rain is much wanted for the preparation of *aous* lands, and also to save the *boro* rice now on the ground.
22	Tipperah, „ 25, „	·73	Weather—Slightly warmer than last week. A few showers of rain. The spring rice will be much benefitted by the late rain.
CHITTAGONG DIVS. 23	Chittagong	.....	Return not received.
24	Noakholly, „ 25, „	0·21	Weather—Unsettled. The first three days of the week were cloudy, but the next three days were fair and cool. There was slight rain on the night of the 23rd. Wind is variable, but generally north-west. Pulses, chillies, linseed, and sessamum are progressing favorably. Strong cases of cholera reported from Nalchera.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 22, „	Nil.	Weather—Very cold at night during the latter part of the week. Jungle is being cleared for jooming.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 23, „	0·68	Weather—Cloudy and unsettled. The rain on the night of Friday (19th) cooled the air for a day or two, but a strong and hot north-west wind has now set in, which looks like the beginning of the hot weather. Rain is much needed for ploughing operations.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVS. 26	Patna. Feb. 28,* '76	Nil.	No rain as yet, though there now appears to be a chance of some. If it comes, the Collector is afraid it would be too late to do much good, and would do considerable damage to the spring crops now being harvested. A good deal of small-pox in the Barh sub-division, and sporadic cases of cholera throughout the district.
27	Gya, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable; rather cooler than last week. Westerly winds as before. State and prospects of the crops are much the same as before. *Rubbee* crops are very fair on the whole, but the poppy is said to have suffered somewhat from the extremely dry winds. Public health is excellent.
28	Shahabad, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold, with strong westerly wind. *Rubbee* crops still promise well. Peas and *moosoor* pulses are being harvested. Opium is being collected.
29	Durbhunga, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Wind changeable, with great variation of temperature. No signs of rain. Prospects of crops as previously reported. The *rubbee*, wherever it has germinated, does not appear to have suffered much from want of moisture. The mustard crop is being cut, and other crops will follow. Importations of grain to Mudhoobunnee continue; the price of rice in that sub-division has risen slightly, while that of Indian-corn has fallen.
30	Mozufferpore „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather is getting warm. West wind still prevails. In Hazeepore sub-division tobacco and *rubbee* crops are being cut in some places. In Mozufferpore sub-division prospects are unchanged. In Sitamarhee sub-division there is nothing new to report, except that the price of maize has somewhat risen, and tanks in some places have been dry.
31	Saran, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold and dry. Sky clear, with strong west wind. Prospects of the crops remain unchanged. The *rubbee* crops are being harvested; a fair outturn is expected. Indigo is being sown, but the prospect is indifferent. The steady west wind is fast drying up the moisture of the ground. Poppy is flowering, and in places the pods are being tapped. General health is good.
32	Chumparun. „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Strong west wind blowing. Night cool, and middle of the day rather hot. The condition of the *rubbee* crops is the same as reported in the last week.

* Telegrams of the 28th February, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)			
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 33	Monghyr, Feb. 26, '76	Nil.	Weather—Fair, with occasional high west winds. Five months have now passed without rain, but the crops on the low lands are fair. On the high lands they are scanty. On the whole a somewhat short *rubbee* crop will be cut.
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 34	Bhagulpore, „ 28,* „	Nil.	There was no rain except a few drops at head-quarters on the 28th February. Wind from the east and rain is expected. Collector at Dugmura reports that grain is cheap, rice is selling at 24 seers 12 chittacks per rupee. All *rubbee* crops close to villages and irrigated appear very good. General condition of the people is good, though there are many of the very poor badly off. Many will find employment in cutting *rubbee* crops before long. Rain just now would do more harm than good to wheat and mangoes.
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 35	Purneah, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Strong west winds for the greater portion of the week. The state and prospects of the *rubbee* crops are the same as last week. Rain is much wanted.
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 36	Sonthal Pergha „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Cold nights and mornings. Extremely dry and hot in the day time. Frequent strong gales from the west and south-west. A few drops of rain fell in the north of the district on the 20th instant. No change in the state and prospects of the crops. The *boro dhan* is looking healthy, and *mohuwas* and mangoes will do well.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN. 37	Cuttack, „ 19, „	Nil.	Weather—Dry and somewhat hot. Cloudy since last night. Sugarcane and cotton in want of water. Prices are low, and exportation getting brisk. Winter crops all harvested. Public health is good.
ORISSA DIVN. 38	Pooree, „ 24, „	Nil.	Weather—Generally clear. Days becoming warmer. The *dalua* paddy crop is progressing well, but requires a shower of rain. There appears to be a good crop of mangoes this year. Other crops are progressing. Cholera has again made its appearance in parts of Khoordah.
ORISSA DIVN. 39	Balasore, „ 25, „	0·5	Weather—A single shower fell during the week. Rain is wanted for tillage and on account of the pasturage which is very scanty. Cholera and small-pox are still lingering in the district.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Feb. 25, '76	Nil.	Weather—Temperature very variable; strong cold cutting west winds prevail. No change to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops. Foot and mouth diseases are prevalent among cattle in different parts of the district. Fever is also prevalent, owing to great and rapid changes of the temperature.
41	Lohardugga, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy off and on, but no rain. No change to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops. The rain still keeps off. General health is good.
42	Singbhoom, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Same as last week. There are no crops to report about. Cholera in southern Kolhan is abating.
43	Manbhoom, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Too dry. The crops on the ground are reported as doing well. Sugarcane has been stored.—The absence of rain is likely to prove disadvantageous.

* Telegram of the 28th February, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 29th February 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 6th to 12th February 1876.	Rain from 13th to 19th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	Nil	19th Feb.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Roypore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Gurbetta	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Not rec	Nil	12th Feb.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	Nil	19th Feb.	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	1·37	1·37	ditto	
		Moheshrekha	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Sangor Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	2·93	2·93	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	Nil	2·70	2·70	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail ...	Nil	2·93	2·93	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	12th Feb.	
		Barasee	Nil	0·60	0·60	19th Feb.	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	0·95	0·15	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	0·19	0·19	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	0·57	0·57	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	0·04	0·04	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	Ni	Nil	ditto	
		Chooadanga	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Koushtea	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	0·03	0·03	ditto	
		Nurrail	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	0·89	0·89	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	0·03	0·03	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 6th to 12th Feb. 1876.
		Magoorah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kandee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lalgolla	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Baulcah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kurigram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bogra	Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Nil	Not rec.	0·86	12th Feb.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	0·07	19th Feb.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·06	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	Nil	0·22	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 6th to 13th February 1876.	Rain from 13th to 19th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca... Telegraph Office	Nil	0·04	6·04	19th Feb.	
		Dacca... Hospital	Nil	0·11	0·11	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	Nil	0·70	0·70	ditto	
		Manickgunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	Nil	0·40	0·40	ditto	
		Gosaindo	Nil	0·10	0·10	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	1·90	1·90	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	Nil	0·74	0·74	ditto	
		Perozepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Patoakhally	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dowlutkhan	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamalpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Atia	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	Nil	0·03	0·03	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	Nil	0·21	0·21	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Brahmuniariah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	Nil	0·63	0·63	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dinapore Jail	Not rec.	Not rec	.....	.....	
		Dinapore Cantonment	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 2cd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhuboosh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	Nil	Not rec.	0·09	12th Feb.	
		Hajeepore	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	ditto	0·52	ditto	
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	Nil	Nil	0·21	19th Feb.	
		Mudhoobunee	Nil	Nil	0·39	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	Nil	0·15	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 30th Jan. to 5th Feb. 1876.
		Sewan	Nil	Nil	0·11	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Chumparun	Motiharee	Nil	Not rec	0·37	12th Feb.	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·50	19th Feb.	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Begoo Sorai	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	Nil	0·38	ditto	Not rec. 9th to 15th Feb. 1876.
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·09	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·13	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	0·14	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 16th to 22nd Jan. 1876.
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 9th to 15th Jan. 1876.
		Jamtara	Nil	Not rec	Nil	12th Feb.	Not rec. 23rd to 29th Jan. 1876.
		Godda	Nil	Nil	Nil	19th Feb.	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 6th to 12th February 1876.	Rain from 13th to 19th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... (Telegraph Office)	Nil	Nil	Nil	19th Feb.	
		Cuttack ... (Hospital)	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jajepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore ... (Exc. Engr.'s Office)	Nil	0·30	0·30	ditto	
		Balasore ... (Collector's Office)	Nil	0·50	0·50	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Soran	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... (Jail)	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Hazareebagh ... (Dispensary)	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	0·08	0·08	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	Nil	Not rec.	2·62	12th Feb.	
		Golaghât	Nil	ditto	0·51	ditto	
		Jorehaut	Nil	ditto	1·40	ditto	
		Deopanie	Not rec.	ditto	1·71	5th Feb.	
		Hattiepootie	ditto	ditto	1·21	ditto	
		Mazengah	ditto	ditto	1·52	ditto	
		Nazeeran	ditto	ditto	1·54	ditto	
		Suntock	ditto	ditto	1·77	ditto	
		Cherideo	ditto	ditto	1·84	ditto	
		Benares	ditto	ditto	.....	.....	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·38	19th Feb.	

CALCUTTA,
The 26th February 1876.

H. F. BLANFORD
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,
In charge of Meteorological Office, Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 20th to 26th Feb. 1876.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity Saturation.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Feb. 20th	10	30·002	30·081	72·5	58·7	39	W N W	31	...	... ..	*b*
		16	29·935	29·953	81·0	67·4	26	W N W	87	...	... ..	*b*
	21st	10	30·000	30·019	72·0	61·5	51	S W	42	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·849	29·867	82·5	61·8	25	W	85	...	C	
	22nd	10	29·951	29·970	74·0	65·0	59	S W	39	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·804	29·822	83·5	66·0	35	S W	58	...	.....	*b*
	23rd	10	29·870	29·888	79·4	74·0	76	S S W	58	...	.....	scuds.
		16	29·713	29·731	85·0	71·0	46	S by W	123	...	K	
	24th	10	29·841	29·859	79·0	73·6	76	S W	90	...	CS	
		16	29·735	29·753	87·5	70·3	39	N N W	53	...	CS	
	25th	10	29·963	29·982	74·8	57·8	24	N W	61	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·815	29·834	82·5	64·3	23	W	110	...	.....	*b*
	26th	10	30·020	30·038	75·5	67·0	62	W S W	31	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·904	29·922	85·0	68·4	39	W S W	43	...	.....	*b*
Saugor Island.	20th	10	30·079	30·085	75	69	36	N W	.....	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·942	29·938	80	63	31	S W	.....	...	... ..	*b, m*
	21st	10	30·091	30·097	79	69	68	W N W	.....	...	K	*b, m*
		16	29·855	29·861	82	67	35	S S W	.....	...	C	*b, m*
	22nd	10	29·955	29·961	82	74	66	W S W	.....	...	C	*b, m*
		16	29·828	29·834	81	74	79	S S W	.....	...	K	*b, m*
	23rd	10	29·883	29·889	80	76	78	S S W	.....	...	K	*b, m* scuds.
		16	29·745	29·751	81	71	59	S	.....	...	.....	*b, m*
	24th	10	29·857	29·863	83	77	75	W S W	.....	...	C	*b, m*
		16	29·763	29·769	83	75	67	S S W	.....	...	K	*b, m*
	25th	10	29·971	29·979	78	69	29	N	.....	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·845	29·851	84	61	19	N W	.....	...	C	*b, m*
	26th	10	30·025	30·031	78	71	69	N W	.....	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·914	29·920	80	73	70	S	.....	...	.....	*b, m*
Chittagong.	20th	10	29·983	30·057	77	60	31	N	26	...	.....	*m*
		16	29·867	29·930	84	59	19	W	67	...	.....	*m*
	21st	10	29·911	30·004	76	64	48	N	14	...	.....	*m*
		16	29·763	29·856	80	64	37	W S W	56	...	.....	*m*
	22nd	10	29·801	29·895	76	64	48	N	14	...	.....	*m*
		16	29·772	29·865	80	64	37	S S W	50	...	.....	*m*
	23rd	10	29·858	29·952	77	64	44	E	67	...	.....	*m*
		16	29·724	29·818	82	73	61	S S W	41	...	K	*m*
	24th	10	29·891	29·986	72	64	68	S S W	20	...	K, N	
		16	29·739	29·832	79	73	74	S	85	...	K, KS	*g*
	25th	10	29·898	29·993	77	72	77	S S W	50	1·30	K, KS	
		16	29·795	29·888	80	75	78	W S W	99	...	K, KS	
	26th	10	29·930	30·025	78	72	75	E	18	...	K, KS	*m*
		16	29·867	29·960	82	67	42	W S W	51	...	.....	*e*
Madras.	19th	10	29·983	30·073	81	70	55	S S E	5	...	.....	*b, e*
		16	29·882	29·942	82	71	66	E S E	19	...	.....	*b, e*
	20th	10	30·061	30·091	84	70	46	E by S	3	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·955	29·965	83	70	39	E S E	12	...	.....	*b*
	21st	10	30·018	30·048	80	68	61	N W by N	2	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·888	29·918	83	73	69	E by N	8	...	.....	*b*
	22nd	10	29·971	30·001	81	72	62	N E by E	3	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·834	29·864	82	73	64	E by S	10	...	.....	*b*
	23rd	10	29·953	29·983	81	71	60	S E by S	6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·810	29·840	85	71	47	S E	6	...	.....	*b*
	24th	10	29·953	29·983	84	69	43	S by W	8	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·842	29·872	85	69	41	S S E	9	...	.....	*b*
	25th	10	29·905	29·935	84	72	56	S S W	11	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·840	29·870	82	74	66	E S E	10	...	.....	*b*
Cuttack.	20th	10	30·009	30·092	78	65	46	N	62	...	... ..	*b*
		16	29·857	29·939	87	62	17	W	25	...	.....	*b*
	21st	10	29·949	30·032	79	65	44	N W	63	...	C	*b*
		16	29·789	29·862	89	64	19	N W	28	...	C	*b*
	22nd	10	29·879	29·962	77	66	54	N N W	63	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·731	29·813	89	67	26	N	16	...	.....	*b*
	23rd	10	29·783	29·865	85	68	37	S W	16	...	C	*b*
		16	29·695	29·776	91	70	31	S	105	...	C	*b*
	24th	10	29·805	29·887	84	72	53	W	46	...	C	*b*
		16	29·675	29·756	91	71	29	S W	44	...	C, K N	
	25th	10	29·904	29·984	82	63	20	N N E	22	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·762	29·843	90	65	29	W N W	27	...	.....	*b*
	26th	10	29·946	30·029	79	68	54	N N E	28	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·802	29·883	91	68	25	N	25	...	.....	*b*
Akyab.	20th	10	29·964	29·964	72	69	85	W	28	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·889	29·913	81	67	44	N W	91	...	.....	*b*
	21st	10	29·963	29·985	79	61	30	N N W	45	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·843	29·864	79	68	54	W N W	118	...	.....	*b*
	22nd	10	29·925	29·947	80	64	37	N W	46	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·807	29·829	80	71	62	N W	121	...	.....	*b*
	23rd	10	29·903	29·925	74	68	67	E	53	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·780	29·807	84	72	63	W N W	87	...	.....	*b*
	24th	10	29·936	29·958	76	67	60	E	14	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·842	29·864	81	75	74	W	83	...	.....	*b*
	25th	10	29·893	29·915	76	67	60	E	14	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·904	29·926	79	74	77	E N E	90	...	.....	*b*
	26th	10	30·020	30·042	79	75	82	E S E	16	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·919	29·941	82	77	78	W	58	...	.....	*b*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th February 1876.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,
In charge of Meteorological Office, Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of January 1876.

LATITUDE 22° 33′ 1″ North. Longitude 88° 20′ 34″ East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.	
	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·965
Max. height of the barometer, occurred at 10 A.M. on the 15th ...	30·174
Min. height of the barometer, occurred at 5 P.M. on the 23rd	29·763
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·411
Mean of the daily max. pressures	30·044
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·904
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·140
	⊖
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	67·8
Max. temperature, occurred at 3 P.M. on the 24th	82·3
Min. temperature, occurred at 7 A.M. on the 14th	54·5
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	27·8
Mean of the daily max. temperature	78·0
Ditto ditto min. ditto	59·6
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	18·4
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	60·6
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer...	7·2
Computed mean dew-point for the month	54·8
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	13·0
	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·440
	Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	4·85
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	2·63
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·65
	⊖
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	131·9
	Inches.
Rained no days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	Nil
Total amount of rain during the month	Nil
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	Nil
Prevailing direction of the wind	S S W & S W.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 25th February 1876.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RUBBEE SEASON 1875-76, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of January 1876.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals.		Dalwa Rice Irrigation.			Tobacco, Cotton, Hurdee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce.			Oil-seeds and Pulses.			Sugarcane and other Crops.			Grand Total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, and 17).	Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.			during month.	during Rubbee season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa ...	Cuttack	Kendrapurah ...	1,260	23[illegible]60	25	2	27	1,102	1,224	2,326	70	46	116	9	17	26	2,795	2,101	...	...	0·60	(a) The details of column 18 are—
		Mizh Level, Section I. ...	675	20[illegible]60	...	...	...	23	15	38	3	...	3	1	1	2	40	64				Details of column 8—
		Beldundah ...	1,500	66[illegible]24	...	...	...	78	38	116	1	2	3	2	1	3	122	180				Dalwa ... 27
		Matchaing ...	650	88[illegible]42	...	...	...	46	77	123	1	...	1	7	5	12	136	180				Details of column 17—
	Total of the month ...		...	...	25	2	27	1,249	1,354	2,603	75	48	123	23	37	63	3,113	2,525	...	...	...	Cotton ... 2,809
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	9	43	52	954	1,702	2,656	77	47	124	5	28	33	2,525	...	...	...	...	Hurdee ... 1
																						Wheat ... 2
																						Mowra ... 12
																						Ginger ... 2
South-Western ...	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	15[illegible]11	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	21	26	...	...	...	26	43	0·02	0·54		Onions ... 2
																				Six years.		Potatoes ... 1
																				0·32		Chillies ... 2
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	500	20[illegible]79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,743	...	...		Garden Produce ... 63
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	21	26	...	...	...	26	1,786	...	...	...	2,900
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	1,076	667	1,743	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	1,786	...	...	...	...	Details of column 18—
																						Oil-seeds ... 76
																						Pulses ... 47 123
Sone ...	Shahabad ...	Main Western ...	3,619	557[illegible]60	...	...	...	4,905	174	1,788	23	2	25	139	6	145	1,958	...	...	...	...	Details of column 17—
		Arrah ...	1,111	847[illegible]20	...	...	...	24,911	696	25,607	148	...	148	1,721	...	1,721	27,476	...	...	...	...	Sugarcane ... 36
	Gya and Patna ...	Patna ...	721	101[illegible]80	...	...	...	1,102	71	1,173	58	16	74	13	2	15	1,262	...	...	...	...	Brinjals ... 14
																						Saru ... 1
																						Fountains ... 3
																						Other crops ... 9
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	30,818	953	31,771	229	18	247	1,834	8	1,842	31,742	...	...	...	...	63
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ... 3,113
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	25	2	27	32,067	2,307	34,374	309	87	396	1,869	45	1,905	36,481	4,311	...	...	...	
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	1,085	710	1,795	982	1,902	2,884	91	47	138	6	28	34	4,311	...	..	...	...	

G. A. SEARLE, *Col.*, s.c.,
Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 24th February 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapara Canal for the month of November 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton per mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
LOCAL TRAFFIC.								
11	Paddy ...	582	2[illegible]	902	35	1,050	9 12	...
1	Rice ...	143	143	329	11	330	4 8	...
9	Spices ...	2,353	47,1[illegible]	3,683	132	2,[illegible]16	51 0	...
14	Jaggery ...	1,702	9,310	3,217	115	1,999	18 8	...
3	Jute ...	176	880	234	8	128	2 0	0
12	Turmeric ...	384	1,82[illegible]	516	19	368	4 8	0
12	Salt ...	180	900	294	11	176	1 4	0
12	Cotton ...	300	3,000	586	20	320	2 12	0
2	Young trees ...	124	56	249	9	144	1 0	0
14	Laterite stone ...	4,470	61	7,838	280	8,990	38 6	0
59	Empty boats ...	...	.....	4,822	172	3,054	29 6	0
3	Passenger boats	...	.....	108	10	300	2 6	1[illegible]
126		10,596	63,582	22,899	822	20,006	168 6	10
TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.								
95	Paddy ...	13,727	6,869	20,180	...	.....	282 6	0
16	Rice ...	3,813	3,813	5,777	...	.....	82 8	0
25	Spices ...	4,615	90,50[illegible]	7,866	...	.....	113 4	0
5	Gram ...	255	382	442	...	.....	5 10	0
2	Salt fish ...	120	60[illegible]	315	...	.....	4 2	0
2	Oil cake ...	200	200	508	...	.....	7 8	0
1	Gallnuts ...	300	60[illegible]	508	...	.....	7 8	0
3	Gingelly ...	534	2,176	1,077	...	.....	15 12	0
3	Castor seed ...	576	2,3[illegible]	1,[illegible]75	...	.....	16 12	0
3	Turmeric ...	648	2,162	925	...	.....	13 12	0
4	Jaggery ...	430	2,150	680	...	.....	9 0	0

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton per mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Crane ...	70[illegible]	3,0[illegible]	4[illegible]2	15	1[illegible]	6 0 0	...
4	Empty boats	...	.....	1,1[illegible]	53	1,5[illegible]	21 12 0	...
		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
		3[illegible]	3,0[illegible]	1,[illegible]6	68	2,040	27 12 0	...
TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.								
1	Gunny bags	80	480	114	...	...	1 8 0	...
15	Boats passed free.	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...
		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton per mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.		
121	Local ...	10,[illegible]6	63,5[illegible]2	82[illegible]	20,6[illegible]	168 6 10	...	
5	Govt. stores	39[illegible]	3,0[illegible]	6[illegible]	2,[illegible]40	27 12 0	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
131		10,836	66,5[illegible]2	89[illegible]	22,646	196 2 10	...	
291	Local ...	11,933	1,37,324	3,285	1,37,970	1,[illegible]76 13 2	...	
16	Govt. stores	80	480	4	1[illegible]	1 8 0	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	

5	Hides ...	1,609	16,090	2,416	...	.....	35 10 0	...	...		...	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		...	.....	...	...	.....	...					
5	Timbers ...	1,694	5,180	2,890	..	.....	43 2 0	...	...		...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		...	.....	...	...	.....	...					
4	Salt ...	745	3,718	1,174	...	.....	16 14 0	...	...		...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		...	.....	...	...	.....	...					
2	Tiles ...	806	160	1,106	...	.....	16 2 0	...	...		...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		...	.....	...	...	.....	...					
1	Planks ...	36	10	72	...	.....	0 12 0	...	...		...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		...	.....	...	...	.....	...					
2	Miscellaneous ...	226	229	376	...	.....	5 10 0	...	...		...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		...	.....	...	...	.....	...					
35	Laterite stone ...	11,748	161	19,086	...	.....	140 13 0	...	...		...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		...	.....	...	...	.....	...					
163	Empty boats ...	...	.....	22,546	...	...	217 13 0	...	...		...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		...	.....	...	...	.....	...					
16	Passenger boats	...	.....	2,970	...	.....	43 9 2	...	...		...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		...	.....	...	...	.....	...					
391		41,239	1,37,324	91,965	3,285	137.97	1,076 13 2	...	16		80	480	114	4	168	1 8 0	...	407		42,019	1,37,804	3,289	1,38,138	1,078 5 2	...					
517	Total ...	52,535	2,00,886	1,14,884	4,107	158,576	1,245 4 0	0 1.5	21		389	3,489	2,020	72	2,208	29 4 0	0 2.5	538		52,915	2,04,366	4,179	1,60,784	1,274 8 0	0 1.5					
304	Total of same month last year	34,294	2,05,142	73,639	2,929	106,170	1,030 8 6	0 1.8	16		2,709	10,029	7,163	256	10,534	98 13 4	0 1.8	329		37,603	2,15,171	2,885	1,16,674	1,129 5 10	0 1.8					
															MISCELLANEOUS.																
															Local Traffic.																
2	Bamboos 1,500 in No. ...	..	25	.....	...	.....	*2 14 8	...	1	Bamboos 1500	...	18	.....	...	...	1 4 0	...	2 Local ...		...	25	...	...	2 14 8	...					
																		1 Govt. stores		...	18	...	...	1 4 0	...					
2	Total ...	...	25	.....	...	.....	2 14 8	...	1		...	18	.....	...	...	1 4 0	...	3		...	43	...	...	4 2 8	...					
															TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.															
6	Bamboos 42,847 in No. ..	...	533	.....	...	.....	102 10 0	...	...		Nil.	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	7 Local		...	583	...	...	110 2 0	...					
1	Timbers 16 in No. ...	...	48	.....	...	.....	7 8 0	...	...		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		...	.....	...	...	.....	...					
7		...	583	.....	...	.....	110 2 0	...	...		Nil.	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	7		...	583	...	...	110 2 0	...					
9	Total ...	...	608	.....	...	.....	113 0 8	...	1		...	18	.....	...	...	1 4 0	...	10		...	626	...	...	114 4 8	...					
5	Total of same month last year	...	228	.....	...	.....	20 2 0	...	4		...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	9		...	228	...	...	20 2 0	...					
526	Grand total ...	52,535	2,01,494	1,14,884	4,107	1,58,576	1,358 4 8	...	22		389	3,498	2,020	72	2,208	30 8 0	...	548		52,915	2,04,992	4,179	1,60,784	1,388 13 8	...					
309	Grand total of same month last year ...	34,294	2,05,370	73,639	2,929	1,06,170	1,150 10 6	...	20		2,709	10,029	7,163	256	10,534	98 13 4	...	329		37,603	2,15,399	2,885	1,16,674	1,149 7 10	...					

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal for the month of November 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
7	Gingeily ...	1,875	7,496	2,499	89	3,736	36 11 9	...
8	Salt ...	915	4,560	1,626	58	1,974	23 1 7	...
6	Castor-seeds ...	983	3,370	1,284	46	1,489	19 8 0	...
3	Timber ...	465	1,511	717	25	419	6 11 4	...
1	Furniture ...	60	60	175	6	213	2 10 0	...
2	Gram ...	111	166	148	5	180	2 4 0	...
1	Salt-fish ...	40	500	189	7	229	2 10 0	...
1	Miscellaneous	40	40	126	5	153	2 0 3	...
4	Straw ...	214	67	422	15	104	2 0 4	...
1	Rosin ...	67	536	99	3	109	1 2 0	...
5	Yam ...	34	68	154	6	42	0 10 2	...
1	Ropes ...	10	150	38	1	44	0 6 0	...
1	Turmerick ...	8	40	25	1	30	0 6 0	...
1	Paddy ...	13	7	22	1	5	0 1 8	...
66	Empty boats	.....	.....	4,295	154	4,898	60 4 0	...
8	Passenger boats ...	.....	.....	1,493	53	1,813	24 2 9	...
116	Total ...	4,814	18,571	13,300	475	14,736	184 9 10	0 2·4
109	Total of same month last year ...	6,967	29,624	15,407	550	17,178	194 7 4	0 2

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Stones ...	845	13	1,728	62	2,098	25 8 0	...
1	Iron work	250	1,250	600	21	729	9 0 0	...
11	Empty boats ...	.....	.....	2,644	94	3,171	37 6 0	...
14		1,095	1,263	4,972	177	5,998	71 14 0	0 2·3
19		1,728	4,906	6,343	227	3,072	47 1 2	0 2·9

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
110	Local ...	4,814	18,571	475	14,736	184 9 10	0 2·4	
14	Govt. stores ...	1,095	1,263	177	5,998	71 14 0	0 2·3	
130		5,909	19,834	652	20,734	256 7 10	0 2·3	
119		8,695	33,830	777	20,248	241 8 6	0 2·2	

											MISCELLANEOUS.														
1	Timber, No. 9	......	36	......	...	......	1 2 0	...	27	Boats passed free...	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	2	Local ...	...	42	...	......	1 8 8	...
1	Bamboos, No. 500 ...	......	6	......	...	......	0 6 8	...			......	......	......	...	...	......	...	27	Govt. stores ...	...	......	...	......	......	...
2	Total ...	......	42	......	...	......	1 8 8	...	27		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	29		...	42	...	......	1 8 8	...
20	Total of same month last year ...	......	67	......	...	......	11 4 0	...	185		......	......	......	...	...	......	...	206		...	67	...	......	11 4 0	...
118	Grand Total...	4,814	18,613	13,300	475	14,730	186 2 6	...	41		1,095	1,208	4,972	177	5,098	71 14 0	...	159		5,909	19,876	652	20,734	258 0 6	...
120	Grand Total of same month last year ...	6,967	29,691	16,407	550	17,176	205 11 4	...	204		1,728	4,206	6,348	226	3,072	47 1 2	...	324		8,695	33,597	777	20,248	252 12 6	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldanda Canal for the month of November 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
1	Paddy ...	240	175	342	12	37	0 13 9	...
2	Till-seed ...	377	830	711	25	25	0 7 2	...
3	Castor-seed ...	879	1,626	1,562	56	111	2 6 2	...
4	Rubble ...	1,271	48	2,209	82	82	1 6 11	...
1	Grinding stones	100	100	362	13	195	0 14 6	...
1	Oil-cake ...	203	100	378	14	40	0 15 1	...
1	Young plants	77	100	166	6	7	0 6 8	...
21	Empty boats ...	...	...	3,609	129	903	4 9 4	...
84	Total ...	3,107	2,869	9,426	337	1,400	11 15 7	0 1·6
10	Total of same month last year ...	1,169	686	2,368	84	739	6 9 3	0 1·7

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Maunds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
19	Laterite stone ...	9,150	320	13,715	501	10,193	55 15 9	...
2	Sand-cut stone ...	529	52	1,094	38	491	2 10 7	...
1	Lime ...	108	120	528	19	418	2 10 3	...
25	Empty boats ...	...	...	8,573	306	5,512	30 15 9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	.....	9,886	492	25,880	924	16,527	92 4 4	0 1·0
19	.....	5,215	175	9,054	323	1,952	22 10 4	0 2·2

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	...	
34	Local ...	3,107	2,869	337	1,400	11 15 7	0 1·6	
47	Govt. stores	9,886	492	924	16,527	92 4 4	0 1·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	
81	.....	12,993	3,361	1,261	17,927	104 3 11	0 1·3	
29	.....	6,384	855	407	2,681	29 3 7	0 2·0	

										Miscellaneous.														
	14,800 Bamboos ...	...	225	...	...	...	18 13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	Local ...	...	267	...	...	23 3 4	...
	31 Logs ...	...	42	...	...	...	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		...	...	...	...	......	...
	Demurrage of one Boat for one day ...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		...	...	...	...	......	...
	Total ...	...	267	...	...	...	23 3 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		...	267	...	...	23 3 4	...
	Total of same month last year ...	...	107	...	...	...	8 4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...		...	107	...	...	8 4 8	...
34	Grand Total	3,107	3,136	9,428	337	1,400	35 2 11	...	47	9,886	492	25,880	924	16,527	92 4 4	...	81		12,993	3,628	1,261	17,927	127 7 3	...
10	Grand Total of same month last year ...	1,169	787	2,368	84	729	14 13 8	...	19	5,215	175	9,054	323	1,952	22 10 4	...	29		6,384	962	4 7	2,681	37 8 3	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Canal for the month of November 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.									STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.							ABSTRACT.							
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of boats.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate		Tonnage of boats.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.						Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.												
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Mds.	Rs.								Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
50	Betel-leaves ...	1,304	7,499	4,995	...	.....	.....	32 5 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	2,791	Local..	98,350	6,76,689	12,407	2,42,566	3,530 15 6	0 3	
2	Betel-nuts ...	405	3,426	750	...	.....	.....	5 10 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									
19	Coal and coke ...	4,230	2,988	9,350	...	.....	.....	82 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									
23	Cotton ...	3,210	56,080	6,955	...	.....	.....	59 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									
33	Cotton, European manufacture	2,457	1,54,645	6,720	...	.....	.....	76 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									
29	Cotton, Native manufacture ..	406	36,945	3,650	...	.....	.....	26 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									
26	Cotton twists, European ...	2,156	73,645	6,325	...	.....	.....	57 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									
14	Copper and Brass and their manufactures	845	36,100	2,850	...	.....	.....	21 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									
11	Curd	701	2,103	2,125	...	.....	.....	16 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									
2	Castor seeds ...	375	1,100	650	...	.....	.....	6 14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									
7	Cocoanuts ...	670	1,195	1,515	...	.....	.....	14 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									
541	Empty boats ...	.....	.....	43,805	...	.....	.....	345 5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									
4	Fuel and firewood	360	252	795	...	.....	.....	5 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									
3	Fishes	42	208	230	...	.....	.....	0 14 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									
7	Flour	440	2,200	1,145	...	.....	.....	8 6 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									
8	Fruits, fresh, and vegetable ...	280	1,315	955	...	.....	.....	12 6 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									
13	Fruits, dried ...	2,495	5,737	4,275	...	.....	.....	38 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									
1	Glassware ...	10	100	80	...	.....	.....	0 4 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									
2	Horns ...	200	5,000	450	...	.....	.....	2 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									
38	Hides ...	3,855	38,840	7,580	...	.....	.....	117 1 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									
7	Intoxicating Drugs other than opium	645	22,800	1,680	...	.....	.....	24 5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									
7	Jute and other raw fibres ...	380	1,300	1,010	...	.....	.....	3 14 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									
2	Lime	75	71	325	...	.....	.....	2 1 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									
5	Linseed ...	620	1,960	1,250	...	.....	.....	15 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									
16	Mustard ...	1,490	4,490	3,500	...	.....	.....	20 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..									

month, whereas in November 1874 it was 11 miles.

80	Miscellaneous Native goods ...	2,755	4,457	6,980	...	...	...	44 9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Miscellaneous European goods ...	150	2,000	500	...	...	...	5 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Other saline substances ...	1,240	1,540	2,160	...	...	...	20 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Oil ...	620	2,910	1,165	...	...	...	25 5 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Pulses and Grain ...	6,565	18,185	14,900	...	...	...	137 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,377	Passenger boats ...	......	......	89,720	...	...	...	0·5 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Papers ...	14	650	255	...	...	...	2 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
176	Paddy ...	20,406	24,275	36,415	...	...	...	61 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Pottery ...	396	313	2,755	...	...	...	11 15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Rice ...	845	2,202	2,275	...	...	...	21 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	Salt (Alimentary)...	23,087	96,947	43,280	...	...	...	391 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Spices and condiments ...	725	4,600	1,625	...	...	...	18 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Silk, raw ...	235	31,975	1,105	...	...	...	8 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Sugar, unrefined ...	630	1,782	1,475	...	...	...	8 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Sugar refined ...	110	1,400	350	...	...	...	1 5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Stationeries ...	35	2,700	180	...	...	...	5 6 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Sand ...	700	56	1,575	...	...	...	5 14 [illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Straw ...	3,741	1,455	10,925	...	...	...	53 8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Sal leaves ...	412	787	3,375	...	...	...	29 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Sal piles ...	4,750	5,325	7,900	...	...	...	58 3 [illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Stone cups ...	525	1,200	1,015	...	...	...	31 7 [illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Stone plates ...	60	500	150	...	...	...	0 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tobacco ...	1,755	12,180	3,865	...	...	...	41 10 [illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Tiles ...	640	312	1,540	...	...	...	8 12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Wools ...	13	130	149	...	...	...	1 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,791	Total ...	98,350	676,689	3,47,410	12,407	242,566	3,53[illegible] 15 6	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,791	98,35[illegible]	6,70,689	12,407	2,42,566	3,53[illegible] 15 0	0 3	
2,035	Total of same month last year	86,086	7,19,123	3,13,621	11,179	133,63[illegible]	1,979 5 6	0 0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,035	86,086	7,19,123	11,179	1,33,630	1,979 5 6	0 5	
									MISCELLANEOUS.															
	Passengers, No. 15,687 ...	......	......	......	...	...	311 14 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rafts of timber, No. 135	......	2,726	......	...	...	19 10 3	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	3,341	...	...	364 7 0	...	
	Rafts of Bamboo No. 105 ...	......	22	......	...	...	0 4 [illegible]	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sal piles No. 849 ...	......	553	......	...	...	17 3 9	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	Sheep No. 40 ...	......	40	......	...	...	1 8 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Demurrage, &c. ...	......	......	......	...	...	13 11 3	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Boats passed free...	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Total ...	......	3,341	......	...	...	364 7 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	3,34[illegible]	...	...	364 7 0	...	
71	Total of same month last year ...	......	1,311	......	...	...	160 13 6	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	1,311	...	...	160 13 6	...	
2,804	Grand Total ...	98,350	6,80,030	3,17,110	12,407	242,566	3,895 6 6	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,804	98,35[illegible]	6,80,030	12,407	2,42,566	3,895 6 6	...	
2,106	Grand total of same month last year ...	86,086	7,20,434	3,13,024	11,174	133,630	2,140 3 0	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,106	86,086	7,20,434	11,179	1,33,630	2,140 3 0	...	

A ton of goods was carried on the average 19 miles during the

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the Total Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of November 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
238	Paddy ...	16,921	17,073	33,505	...	......	389 13 3	...
64	Rice ...	1,822	3,405	4,455	...	......	52 2 6	...
4	Mats ...	90	326	130	...	......	1 3 9	...
6	Ghooting lime ...	1,174	368	1,600	...	......	12 8 9	...
1	Vegetable ...	4	4	10	...	......	0 1 9	...
2	Coal ...	40	12	160	...	......	1 4 6	...
1	Oil-seed ...	60	180	125	...	......	1 6 0	...
5	Fire-wood ...	435	116	1,060	...	......	7 13 0	...
64	Passenger boats ...	......	......	3,399	...	......	60 12 9	...
378	Empty boats ...	......	......	18,307	...	......	181 14 6	...
8	Sand ...	350	33	585	...	......	4 11 0	...
4	Straw ...	200	105	1,325	...	......	9 1 9	...
1	Hemp ...	100	300	800	...	......	2 1 0	...
2	Ghooting ...	300	43	675	...	......	3 15 3	...
5	Jaggery ...	59	261	295	...	......	3 9 5	...
15	Timber boats ...	......	......	840	...	......	6 11 3	...
7	Pots ...	153	190	560	...	......	4 10 9	...
14	Salt ...	2,598	10,519	5,225	...	......	38 14 8	...
101	Miscellaneous ...	60	600	8,190	...	......	98 13 3	...
4	Bricks ...	......	118	1,475	...	......	11 7 3	...
4	Sundri-wood ...	......	230	1,400	...	......	11 14 0	...
4	Hatal-wood ...	......	180	925	...	......	5 12 6	...
1	Sugar ...	3	30	25	...	......	0 5 3	...
7	Betel ...	170	430	390	...	......	2 10 3	...
15	Tobacco ...	265	1,077	1,195	...	......	11 10 6	...
4	Cocoanuts ...	......	192	365	...	......	4 7 6	...
1	Thread ...	......	400	350	...	......	2 8 6	...
2	Cloth ...	......	2,200	200	...	......	3 10 0	...
8	Guran-wood ...	50	153	610	...	......	4 3 0	...
9	Oil-cake ...	254	175	650	...	......	4 7 0	...
8	Cotton ...	225	4,200	875	...	......	6 0 3	...
1	Spice ...	100	4,000	825	...	......	2 3 3	...
1	Mustard ...	185	416	300	...	......	2 8 3	...
1	Skin ...	......	......	125	...	......	0 13 9	...
17	Tamarind ...	109	106	570	...	......	6 5 9	...
3	Betel-nuts ...	36	128	150	...	......	1 6 3	...
1	Ganges water ...	......	......	450	...	......	3 1 6	...
991	Total ...	25,793	47,490	91,026	3,250	55,·64	967 8 0	0 3 3

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tonnage of boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Rs.					Rs. A. P.	A. P.
...		......	...	...	...	•	......	...
...		......	...	...	...	...	......	...

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
991	Local ...	25,793	47,490	3,250	55,864	967 8 0	0 3 3	
991		25,793	47,490	3,250	55,864	967 8 0	0 3 3	the average 17 mile.

1,114	Total of same month last year...	74,010	1,47,032	2,03,178	7,256	1,45,006	2,533	2	9	0	3·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,114		74,010	1,47,032	7,256	1,45,006	2,533	2	9	0	3·3
															MISCELLANEOUS.															
	Passengers, No. 453 ...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Local ...	...	...	...	...	61	15	6	...	A ton of goods carried on
	Timber Rafts, No. 226 ...	...	...	...	...	...	37	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...			...	
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	61	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	51	15	6	...	
	Total of same month last year..	...	...	...	...	...	199	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	199	15	9	...	
991	Grand Total ...	25,793	47,490	91,026	3,250	55,864	1,019	7	6	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	991		25,793	47,490	3,250	55,864	1,019	7	6	..	
1,114	Grand Total of same month last year..	74,010	1,47,032	2,03,178	7,256	1,45,006	2,733	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,114		74,010	1,47,032	7,256	1,45,006	2,733	2	6	...	

ABSTRACT.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1875-76.				TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1874-75.				REMARKS.
	During the month.		To end of month.		During the corresponding month.		To end of corresponding month.		
ORISSA CIRCLE.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
Kendraparah	1,348	12 8	6,548	12 2	1,149	7 10	7,406	6 8	
High Level, Section I	263	0 6	2,056	5 0	252	12 6	1,583	1 0	
Taldundah	127	7 3	696	1 5	37	8 3	463	1 10	
Total Orissa Circle ...	1,774	4 5	9,300	3 5	1,439	12 7	9,452	9 6	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.									
Midnapore	3,895	6 6	34,142	13 5	2,140	3 0	37,808	5 7	
Tidal	1,019	7 6	19,915	15 6	2,733	2 6	40,258	9 3	The falling off on the Tidal Canal is due to decrease in the transport of paddy.
Total South-Western Circle ...	4,914	14 0	54,058	12 11	4,873	5 6	85,126	14 10	
Grand Total ...	6,689	2 5	63,359	0 4	6,313	2 1	94,579	8 4	

The 25th February 1876.

G. A. SEARLE. *Colonel*, S.C.,
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapara Canal for the month of December 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Paddy	332	166	441	16	496	6 0 0	...
1	Rice	107	107	283	9	279	1 4 0	...
10	Jute	1,608	5,220	2,113	76	798	19 8 0	...
1	Black gram	26	32	66	2	62	0 12 0	...
2	Hides	422	4,220	738	26	416	6 0 0	...
7	Spices	1,655	33,300	3,228	115	3,520	46 6 0	...
20	Jaggery	2,400	12,460	4,665	165	2,520	21 14 0	...
1	Gooting lime	80	15	105	4	64	0 8 0	...
4	Salt	470	2,350	777	28	556	6 0 0	...
1	Turmeric	100	400	180	6	96	0 14 0	...
1	Young trees	100	12	225	8	8	0 5 0	...
13	Laterite rubble ...	4,300	63	7,156	255	4,080	33 2 0	...
41	Empty boats	.....	.....	4,475	160	2,730	26 0 0	...
3	Passenger boats ...	.....	.....	57	2	48	1 6 10	...
107	Total ...	11,140	57,415	23,867	852	15,435	171 10 10	...

TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
44	Paddy	8,024	4,462	12,279	...	.....	173 10 0	...
15	Rice	3,815	3,815	5,745	...	.....	82 14 0	...
2	Gram	60	105	138	...	.....	1 8 0	...
20	Spices	3,363	67,240	5,854	...	.....	85 2 0	...

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
2	Laterite stone	1,560	23	2,042	...	...	20 0 0	...
13	Empty boats	.....	.....	11,389	...	...	101 4 0	...
21	Boats passed free ...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...

ABSTRACT.

Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
107	Local ...	11,140	57,415	852	15,435	171 10 10	...	
...	Govt. stores ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
107		11,140	57,415	852	15,435	171 10 10	...	
332	Local ...	28,995	1,16,045	2,835	98,070	853 3 6	...	
36	Govt. stores ...	1,560	23	480	20,160	121 4 0	...	
...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	

13	Salt-fish	480	2,250	1,571	...	.....	23 3 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...							
16	Oil-cake...	1,460	1480	2,227	...	... ...	31 14 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...							
5	Salt	942	4,719	1,538	...	.....	22 8 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...							
4	Timbers	1,350	5,400	2,702	...	.....	40 2 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...							
2	Jaggery	290	1,460	415	...	.....	6 0 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...							
1	Coriander	80	20	112	...	.....	1 8 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...							
6	Hides	1,672	12,739	2,990	...	.....	48 8 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...							
1	Turmeric	180	720	288	...	.....	4 2 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...							
1	Sundries	100	50	320	...	.....	4 8 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...							
1	Mustard	400	1,600	560	...	.....	9 4 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...							
3	Linseed	1,200	6,400	2,001	...	.....	29 10 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...							
18	Laterite stone ...	4,500	97	6,902	...	.....	21 0 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...							
2	White stone	400	6	909	...	.....	6 2 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...							
176	Empty boats	.....	.....	17,581	...	.....	223 3 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...							
16	Passenger boats ...	.....	.....	1,274	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...							
333		28,993	1,16,045	65,405	2,335	98,070	858 3 6	...	36	1,560	23	13,431	480	20,160	121 4 0	...	368	30,495	1,16,068	2,815	1,18,230	979 7 6	...									
439	Total ...	40,135	1,71,100	89,272	3,187	1,13,305	1,029 14 4	0 17	54	1,560	23	13,431	480	20,160	121 4 0	0 17	475	41,695	1,73,483	3,667	1,83,605	1,151 2 4	0 17									
449	Total of same month last year	43,396	1,56,553	1,03,909	3,712	1,45,013	1,400 4 0	0 18	74	12,944	539	36,008	1,289	51,187	524 11 8	0 19	525	57,340	1,87,092	5,001	1,96,200	1,924 15 8	0 18									
												MISCELLANEOUS.																					
												Local Traffic.																					
		.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	..	Nil.	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	..	...	.....	.....	...	.....	...										
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	..	Nil.	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	..	.....	.....	.....	Nil.	.....	...										
												TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.																					
2	Timbers, 28 in No. ...	.....	112	.....	...	.....	12 0 0	...	...	Nil.	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	7	Local Government stores	.....	449	.....	.....	68 8 0	...									
5	Bamboos, 22,600 in No.	.....	337	.....	...	.....	56 8 0	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	Nil.	.....	.....	...									
7		.....	449	.....	...	.....	68 8 0	...	...	Nil.	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	7		.....	449	.....	.....	68 8 0	...									
7	Total ...	.....	449	.....	...	.....	68 8 0	...	...	Nil.	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	7		.....	449	.....	.....	68 8 0	...									
15	Total of same month last year	... ...	417	.....	...	.....	56 4 0	...	10	...	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	25		.....	417	.....	.....	56 4 0	...									
446	Grand Total ...	40,135	1,73,900	89,272	3,187	1,13,305	1,098 6 4	...	32	1,560	23	13,431	480	20,160	121 4 0	...	482	41,695	1,73,932	3,667	1,83,605	1,219 10 4	...									
464	Grand Total of same month last year ...	43,396	1,56,970	1,03,909	3,712	1,45,013	1,456 8 0	...	84	12,944	539	36,008	1,289	51,187	524 11 8	...	548	57,340	1,87,509	5,001	1,96,200	1,981 3 8	...									

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the High Level Canal for the Month of December 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.

Number of Boats.	Nature of Cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Mds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
3	Timber	959	3,117	1,279	46	1,853	18 12 0	.....
6	Salt	786	3,950	1,249	45	1,363	17 3 2	.....
23	Straw	1,423	446	3,336	119	774	16 14 7	.....
2	Gengelly	703	2,812	937	33	1,138	14 4 0	.....
3	Salt-fish	177	2,212	409	15	407	5 10 0	.....
2	Gunnies	195	1,170	455	13	431	5 4 0	.....
4	Jaccery	365	1,825	836	30	421	5 4 6	.....
1	Castor-seed	208	728	277	10	536	4 2 0	.....
2	Bamboo mats... ...	122	610	253	9	307	3 10 9	.....
5	Paddy	294	102	818	11	44	1 6 9	.....
7	Yam	90	180	307	11	114	1 6 3	.....
1	Turmeric	28	140	81	3	98	1 3 2	.....
1	Provision	74	74	142	5	172	1 14 0	.....
1	Cotton	30	300	88	3	73	0 12 9	.....
1	Rosin	20	100	52	2	63	0 12 0	.....
1	Coir-rope	10	150	37	1	45	0 7 2	.....
1	Copper	20	670	66	2	54	0 9 7	.....
1	Rice	18	18	45	2	10	0 3 2	.....
67	Empty boats	.....	.....	4,625	172	3,069	43 5 0	.....
8	Passenger boats ...	.....	.....	814	29	971	12 3 1	.....
140	Total ...	5,437	18,374	15,716	561	11,532	155 3 5	0 2·6
168	Total of same month last year	6,480	24,779	17,432	622	13,374	162 13 10	0 2·3
1	Bamboo No. 5000 ...	.....	62	.....	...	.....	12 8 0	.....
	Total ...	.....	62	.....	...	.....	12 8 0	.....
	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
141	Grand total ...	5,437	18,436	15,716	561	11,532	167 11 5	.....
168	Grand total of same month last year ...	6,480	24,779	17,432	622	13,374	162 12 10	.....

STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of Boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Mds.	Tonnage of Boats. Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
9	Empty boats ...	.....	.....	2,917	104	2,765	35 6 0	.....
6	Stones ...	1,585	25	3,536	126	3,02	42 0 0	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
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...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
15	Total ...	1,585	25	6,453	230	5,867	77 6 0	0 2·5
9	Total of same month last year	1,271	1,546	4,350	156	2,516	31 8 0	0 2·4
99	Boats passed free.	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
99	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
164	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....
114	Grand total ...	1,585	25	6,453	230	5,867	77 6 0	.....
173	Grand total of same month last year ...	1,271	1,546	4,350	156	2,516	31 8 0	.....

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABSTRACT.

Number of Boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
140	Local ...	5,437	18,374	511	11,532	155 3 5	0 2·6	
15	Govt. Stores...	1,585	25	230	5,867	77 6 0	0 2·5	
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	
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...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	
...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	
155	Total ...	7,022	18,399	791	17,399	232 9 5	0 2·5	
177	.....	7,751	26,325	778	15,800	194 4 10	0 2·3	
1	Local Govt. Stores...	.....	62	...	...	12 8 0	...	
99	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	
100	.....	.....	62	...	...	12 8 0	...	
164	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	
255	.....	7,022	18,661	791	17,399	245 1 5	...	
341	.....	7,751	26,325	778	15,800	194 4 10	...	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldanda Canal for the month of December 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN 27 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.									
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Tonnage of Boats.				Ton mileage.	Tollage.		Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Tonnage of Boats.				Ton mileage.	Tollage.		Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.		Rate of toll per ton mile.	Remarks.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.							Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.														
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.		A. P.			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.		A. P.			Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.		A. P.	
3	Paddy	411	650	1,468	53	682	3 10 10	...	7	Laterite cut stone.	3,271	115	5,077	202	3,443	22 3 6	...	30	Local ...	8,337	1,812	341	2,477	19 9 3		0-1·5	...
2	Rubble	682	30	1,232	44	55	3 1 4	...	2	Sand cut stone	942	150	1,046	59	1,419	5 3 8	...	28	Govt. stores ...	4,633	353	446	8,470	53 0 7		0-1·2	...
1	Oil cake	92	42	144	5	15	0 5 9	...	3	Bora grass ...	420	90	940	34	745	4 11 10	...	...		.....	...	...	.....	.....		...	...
4	Tundy grass	1,053	90	1,987	67	675	4 11 6	...	14	Empty boats ...	.....	.....	5,225	151	2,502	17 13 7	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		...	...
2	Hiles	370	1,000	1,218	44	22	0 12 2	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...
18	Empty boats	.....	.....	3,595	128	1,025	6 15 8	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		...	...
30	Total ...	3,537	1,812	9,544	341	2,477	19 9 3	0-1·5	26		4,633	353	12,493	446	8,470	53 0 7	0-1·2	58		7,970	2,165	787	10,947	72 9 10		0-1·3	...
20	Total of same month last year.	1,067	350	2,822	101	1,427	7 12 4	0-1·2	85		10,918	502	30,634	1,308	9,981	91 9 0	0-1·3	105		20,955	971	1,409	11,408	99 5 4		0-1·3	...
											MISCELLANEOUS.																		
	20 Logs	.....	200	.....	...	...	5 0 0	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	Local ...	.....	310	....	.....	25 5 8		...	...
	9,000 Bamboos	.....	110	....	...	...	10 6 8	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		...	...
	Demurrage of 2 boats for 30 days.	.....	.....	.....	...	...	9 15 0	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		...	...
	Total ...	.....	310	.....	...	...	25 5 8	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	310	.....	.....	25 5 8		...	...
	Total of same month last year.	.....	590	.....	...	...	28 14 4	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	590	.....	.....	28 14 4		...	...
30	Grand Total ...	3,537	2,122	9,544	341	2,477	44 14 11	...	26		4,633	353	12,493	446	8,470	53 0 7	...	58		7,970	2,475	787	10,947	97 15 6		...	...
20	Grand Total of same month last year.	1,067	970	2,822	101	1,427	36 10 8	...	85		10,918	502	30,634	1,308	9,981	91 9 0	...	105		20,955	1,562	1,409	11,408	128 5 8		...	...

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Canal for the month of December 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.									STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								ABSTRACT.								
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate Weight of cargo.	Approximate Value of cargo.	Tonnage of Boats. Mds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.			Mds.	Rs.			R. A. P.	A. P.	
43	Betel leaves	812	5,640	4,045	...	.....	24 0 6	...	...		Nil.	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	3,393	Local ...	97,479	9,62,427	11,540	5,17,716	3,568 9 6	0 3	
1	Betel-nuts	140	700	300	...	.....	4 8 0	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
8	Coal and Coke	1,705	751	3,800	...	.....	40 6 0	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
31	Cotton	4,596	74,500	9,923	...	.....	79 8 0	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
24	Cotton, European manufactures ...	1,620	1,93,225	4,800	...	.....	65 4 6	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
15	Cotton, Native manufactures	203	31,150	2,450	...	.....	21 1 3	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
19	Cotton twist, European	1,905	57,820	5,450	...	.....	46 14 6	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
8	Copper and brass and their manufactures ..	690	19,500	2,125	...	.....	18 9 6	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
39	Cocoanuts	3,190	9,485	7,675	...	.....	87 10 6	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
482	Empty boats	.....	.....	36,225	...	.....	328 9 6	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
5	Fuel and firewood ...	245	147	850	...	.....	5 3 6	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
8	Fishes	320	1,740	1,075	...	.....	6 4 6	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
14	Fruits, fresh, and vegetables	675	1,390	1,090	...	.....	21 15 9	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
20	Fruits, dried	3,555	11,160	9,875	...	.....	96 2 0	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
11	Fibre manufactures ...	233	2,113	1,155	...	.....	4 4 0	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
2	Goats, No. 180	.....	153	.....	...	.....	2 7 0	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
30	Hides	3,500	25,975	6,335	...	.....	81 11 9	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
1	Horns	100	2,500	225	...	.....	1 13 6	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
2	Intoxicating drugs, other than opium ...	30	1,300	200	...	.....	6 0 0	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
4	Iron and its manufactures	440	2,700	1,375	...	.....	15 9 0	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
25	Indigo	1,405	2,79,750	5,290	...	.....	151 12 0	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
22	Jute and other raw fibres	1,510	5,125	4,060	...	.....	16 13 6	...	...		.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	

the month, whereas in December 1874 it was 11 miles.

1	Linseed	200	600	400	...	......	8 8 0	...	...
14	Mustard	1,485	4,715	8,530	...	......	30 1 0	...	...
86	Miscellaneous, Native goods	1,923	6,552	8,280	...	......	109 6 0	...	...
4	Miscellaneous, European goods	255	16,900	1,025	...	......	21 7 6	...	...
1	Other a dine substances	80	80	150	...	......	2 4 0	...	...
1	Other cereals	50	100	125	...	......	0 12 6	...	...
8	Oil	205	2,020	475	...	......	14 4 0	...	...
53	Pulses and gram ...	5,390	14,720	12,265	...	......	138 1 6	...	...
1,163	Passengers, boats ...	......	......	72,095	...	......	836 0 3	...	...
79	Paddy	13,460	13,027	90,760	...	......	310 4 0	...	...
15	Pottery	309	230	2,440	...	......	9 15 6	...	...
61	Rice	9,885	19,980	19,065	...	......	251 6 9	...	...
71	Salt (alimentary) ...	21,090	91,427	38,650	...	......	336 6 0	...	...
4	Spices and condiments	260	2,130	675	...	......	7 14 0	...	...
10	Silk, raw	131	18,280	1,385	...	......	12 1 9	...	...
18	Sugar, unrefined ...	2,810	7,745	5,550	...	......	55 7 6	...	...
1	Sand	100	8	225	...	......	0 13 6	...	...
23	Straw	3,116	1,408	8,250	...	......	38 5 0	...	...
10	Sâl piles	2,940	2,478	5,375	...	......	52 9 0	...	...
8	Stone cups	930	1,740	2,100	...	......	44 8 6	...	...
27	Tobacco	4,675	29,150	9,375	...	......	83 15 6	...	...
6	Wheat	490	2,320	1,175	...	......	17 7 0	...	...
2,398	Total ...	97,479	9,62,427	3,23,145	11,540	2,17,716	3,508 9 6	0 3	...
1,436	Total of same month last year	42,783	11,42,495	1,73,140	6,183	70,353	1,026 8 6	0 28	...
	Passengers, No. 11784	......	......	......	...	......	247 11 6	...	...
	Rafts of Timber, No. 35	......	1,145	......	...	......	10 4 0	...	...
	Rafts of Bamboos, No. 25	......	3	......	...	......	0 1 0	...	...
1	Sâl piles, No. 26	......	25	......	...	......	4 14 0	...	...
2	Sheep, No. 90	......	90	......	...	......	2 11 0	...	...
	Demurrage, &c., &c. ...	......	......	......	...	......	1 15 3	...	...
8	Boats passed free ...	......	......	......	...	......	......	...	...
11	Total	......	1,263	......	...	......	267 8 9	...	...
13	Total of same month last year	......	70	......	...	......	89 11 6	...	...
2,404	Grand Total ...	97,479	9,63,690	3,23,145	11,540	2,17,716	3,776 2 3	...	...
1,449	Grand total of same month last year ...	42,783	11,42,565	1,73,140	6,183	70,353	1,116 4 0	...	...

Linseed	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Mustard	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Miscellaneous, Native goods	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Miscellaneous, European goods	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Other a dine substances	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Other cereals	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Oil	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Pulses and gram	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Passengers, boats	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Paddy	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Pottery	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Rice	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Salt (alimentary)	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Spices and condiments	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Silk, raw	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Sugar, unrefined	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Sand	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Straw	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Sâl piles	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Stone cups	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Tobacco	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Wheat	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Total	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	2,398	Total ...		97,479	9,62,427	11,540	2,17,716	3,508 9 6	0 3
Total of same month last year	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	1,436	Total ...		42,783	11,42,495	6,183	70,353	1,026 9 6	0 28
MISCELLANEOUS.																
Passengers, No. 11784	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	11	Local ...		......	1,263	......	......	267 8 9	...
Rafts of Timber, No. 35	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Rafts of Bamboos, No. 25	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Sâl piles, No. 26	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Sheep, No. 90	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Demurrage, &c., &c.	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Boats passed free	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	...			......	......	......	......	......	...
Total	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	11	Total ...		......	1,263	......	......	267 8 9	...
Total of same month last year	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	13	Total ...		......	70	......	......	89 11 6	...
Grand Total	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	2,404	Total ...		97,479	9,63,690	11,540	2,17,716	3,776 2 3	...
Grand total of same month last year	......	......	......	...	...	......	...	1,449	Total ...		42,783	11,42,565	6,183	70,353	1,116 4 0	...

A ton of goods was carried on the average 18 miles during

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for the month of December 1875.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

PRIVATE TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								ABSTRACT.									
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.		Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.		Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Tonnage.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	REMARKS.
		Weight of cargo.	value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.							Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.													
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.														Mds.	Rs.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.	
664	Rice	30,462	53,161	67,945	...	...	646 6 6	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		2,067	Local	57,803	98,482	6,002	95,652	1,617 0 9	0 3·2	A ton of goods was carried on the average 16 miles during the month.
347	Paddy	20,284	19,227	32,450	...	...	369 11 9	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
6	Salt	1,049	4,330	2,000	...	...	14 8 6	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
49	Tamarind	211	153	1,749	...	...	23 18 3	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
141	Miscellaneous ...	2,253	16,315	8,020	...	...	119 15 6	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
13	Cocoanuts, No. 15350...	.....	665	670	...	...	11 2 9	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
7	Fuel	573	204	1,275	...	...	15 0 6	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
9	Timber	.....	.....	1,050	...	...	7 15 9	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
1	Toot	.....	.....	30	...	...	0 5 3	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
1	Iron chest, No. 2	.....	.....	40	...	...	0 11 3	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
2	Betel-nuts	16	108	95	...	...	1 11 6	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
1	Betel	4	32	50	...	...	0 14 6	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
62	Passenger boats ...	.....	.....	3,031	...	...	49 1 9	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
1	Lime	40	23	75	...	...	0 12 0	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
15	Tobacco	65	52	405	...	...	7 4 9	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
1	Ganges-water ...	.....	.....	400	...	...	2 12 0	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
3	Mustard	114	354	220	...	...	2 10 6	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
717	Empty boats ...	.....	.....	38,000	...	...	242 6 6	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
1	Oil-cake	2	1	30	...	...	0 5 3	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
4	Ghooting	1,450	570	2,125	...	...	17 11 3	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
1	Shell	150	100	600	...	...	4 7 6	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
6	Straw, 154 kahan ...	.....	247	3,080	...	...	21 6 6	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
1	Pottery, No. 3320 ...	.....	32	200	...	...	1 6 6	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
1	Cotton	100	250	325	...	...	2 3 9	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
6	Jaggery	16	32	300	...	...	2 14 3	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
1	Skin	700	1,100	1,200	...	...	1 6 0	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
1	Sugar	4	24	30	...	...	0 8 6	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
2	Spice	215	1,500	505	...	...	3 15 0	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
1	Bamboos, No. 1225 ...	.....	.....	100	...	...	4 2 3	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
1	Fishes	2	3	20	...	...	0 2 3	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
1	Sand	50	10	75	...	...	0 5 3	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
2,067	Total ...	57,803	98,482	1,68,056	6,002	95,652	1,617 0 9	0 3·2		...								...		2,067		57,803	98,482	6,002	95,652	1,617 0 9	0 3·2	
959	Total of same month last year	29,964	52,766	1,07,138	3,826	62,703	1,071 8 9	0 3·2		...								...		959		29,964	52,766	3,826	62,703	1,071 8 9	0 3·2	
														MISCELLANEOUS.														
	Timber rafts, No. 125.	.....	.....	.....	...	...	18 15 3	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...	Local	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 8 9	...	
	Passengers, No. 741 ...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	24 9 6	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	
...	Total ...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	43 8 9	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	43 8 9	...	
...	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	...	...	128 3 6	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		...		.....	.....	.....	.....	128 3 6	...	
2,067	Grand Total ...	57,803	98,482	1,68,056	6,002	95,652	1,660 9 6	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		2,067		57,803	98,482	6,002	95,652	1,660 9 6	...	
959	Grand Total of same month last year ...	29,964	52,766	1,07,138	3,826	62,703	1,199 12 3	...		...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...		959		29,964	52,766	3,826	62,703	1,199 12 3	...	

ABSTRACT.

Canals.	Tollage of the Year 1875-76.		Tollage of the Year 1874-75.		Remarks.
	During the month.	To end of month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of corresponding month.	
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Kendrapurah	1,219 10 4	7,788 6 6	1,961 3 8	9,447 10 4	
High Level Section 1	245 1 5	2,301 7 5	194 4 10	1,777 5 10	
Taldumlah...	97 15 6	793 0 11	138 5 8	531 5 6	
Total Orissa Circle ...	1,562 11 3	10,883 14 8	2,303 12 2	11,756 5 8	
South-Western Circle.					
Midnapore	3,776 2 3	38,216 15 6	1,116 4 6	34,984 9 7	
Tidal	1,660 9 6	21,578 9 0	1,199 12 3	20,458 5 6	
Total South-Western Circle ...	5,436 11 9	59,795 8 8	2,316 0 3	87,442 15 1	
Grand Total ...	6,999 7 0	70,038 7 4	4,619 12 5	99,199 4 9	

G. A. Searle, *Col.*, s.c.,
Asst. Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 25th February 1876.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 12th February 1876, on 158½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	35,868½	25,792 1 0	2,364 5 6	1,01,723 34	37,004 6 4	2,483 13 0	4,847 18 6
Or per mile of railway	227	162 15 9	14 18 10	642 32	171 3 6	15 13 10	30 12 8
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	184,638½	1,34,100 5 3	12,300 15 7	6,27,591 12	1,53,676 11 9	14,087 0 8	26,387 16 3
Total for 7 weeks ...	220,407	1,59,892 6 3	14,665 1 1	7,29,315 6	1,80,771 2 1	16,570 13 8	31,235 14 9
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,114	25,040 12 5	2,296 4 7	1,64,719 24	33,116 7 3	3,035 13 6	5,331 18 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	197	158 4 8	14 10 2	1,040 35	209 4 3	19 3 8	33 13 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	210,713	1,45,886 9 8	13,372 18 9	9,85,007 26	1,95,608 7 10	17,930 15 7	31,303 14 4

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th February 1876, on 1,279½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	1,26,357	*1,28,868 4 3	14,562 18 6	10,72,969 0	4,55,891 14 6	41,799 1 10	56,353 0 4	147,930½	177,389	325,319½
Or per mile of railway	.....	124 2 3	11 7 7	.....	356 3 9	32 15 1	44 0 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year ...	782,438	15,75,702 11 3	144,470 8 3	60,40,941 0	24,47,054 8 9	224,315 1 2	368,752 9 5	292,718½	481,315	774,033½
Total for 7 weeks ...	908,795	17,04,570 15 6	159,032 6 9	71,13,907 0	29,02,945 7 3	266,103 3 0	425,105 9 9	440,649	658,704	809,353
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,17,400½	1,70,764 5 1	16,477 9 4	9,91,049 30	3,98,520 3 6	36,551 0 5	53,028 9 9	43,248	75,166	118,414
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	140 7 4	12 17 6	.....	311 6 6	28 10 11	41 8 5	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	8,29,101	12,13,042 15 0	111,195 12 0	67,99,781 0	28,67,155 2 3	262,822 11 2	374,018 3 2	303,938	537,015	840,953

* Deducted Rs. 40,000 being difference between approximate and audited returns to week ended 22nd January 1876.

† Added miles 3,866½ to Coaching and 6,802½ to Merchandise, less included in week ended 22nd January 1876.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th February 1876, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	6,159½	20,738 14 6	1,900 3 0	98,706 10	24,685 15 6	2,252 17 7	4,153 0 7	*5,547½	*4,988½	10,536
Or per mile of railway	.....	92 10 4	8 9 10	.....	110 5 3	10 2 3	18 12 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	41,247	1,26,647 0 6	11,600 6 3	6,06,315 0	1,55,208 5 0	15,402 6 11	24,011 13 2	29,489½	35,784	65,273½
Total for 7 weeks	47,406½	1,47,575 15 0	13,500 9 3	7,05,321 10	1,79,894 4 6	17,655 4 6	28,174 13 9	35,037½	40,772½	75,809½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	6,083	32,079 7 3	2,940 12 4	1,06,337 0	31,024 13 0	2,843 18 10	5,784 11 2	5,507	6,465	11,972
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	143 6 11	13 2 10	.....	138 10 7	12 14 3	25 17 1	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	39,795	1,36,078 8 3	12,473 16 8	7,05,762 10	2,01,040 13 0	18,428 14 10	30,902 11 6	32,875	41,951	74,826

* Added miles 627 to Coaching and deducted 38½ from Merchandise, less and excess included in week ended 22nd January 1876.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th February 1876, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	11,170	1,402 0 0	140 4 0	19,901 0	645 0 0	64 10 0	213 14 0
Or per mile of railway	399	53 0 0	5 6 0	711 0	23 0 0	2 6 0	7 12 0
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	68,703	9,005 0 0	909 10 0	1,16,257 0	3,628 0 0	362 16 0	1,272 6 0
Total for 8 weeks ...	79,903	10,587 0 0	1,058 14 0	1,36,158 0	4,273 0 0	427 6 0	1,486 0 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,311	1,371 1 6	137 2 2	22,369 0	766 14 0	76 13 9	213 15 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	368	48 15 6	4 17 11	798 7	27 6 2	2 14 9	7 12 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	72,9011	9,243 2 6	1924 6 4	1,25,871 30	4,334 0 9	433 8 1	1,357 14 5

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th February 1876, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Sr.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,212	1,658 0 0	165 16 0	29,253 0	1,391 0 0	139 6 0	243 2 0
Or per mile of railway	81	58 0 0	5 16 0	743 0	51 0 0	5 2 0	8 18 0
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	12,298	6,344 0 0	634 8 0	58,541 0	4,756 0 0	475 12 0	1,110 0 0
Total for 8 weeks ...	14,513	7,982 0 0	798 4 0	78,794 0	6,149 0 0	614 18 0	1,353 2 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,584	1,089 0 0	108 18 1	12,085 20	829 15 0	85 19 11	194 18 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	58	39 15 5	3 19 11	443 21	31 8 11	3 3 1	7 2 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	11,596	8,438 14 11	843 17 10	47,545 30	3,841 0 0	384 2 0	1,227 19 10

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[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 10 of 1876.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1876.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 26th February 1876.—(Continued.)

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble SIR STUART HOGG, KT.,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble H. BELL,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.,
and
The Hon'ble MOULVIE MEER MAHOMED ALI.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the Council proceeded to the further consideration of the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities.

Section 6, as amended at the last meeting of the Council, provided that in existing municipalities the rate on houses and lands, and the tax on persons, should be continued to be levied at the present rates "until the Commissioners at a meeting, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, shall otherwise direct."

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER similar words were added to the second clause of the section, which provided for the levy of other existing taxes.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the substitution of the following sections for sections 10, 11, and 12 of the Bill: they were intended to meet the objection of the hon'ble member opposite (Sir Stuart Hogg) to the use of the term "tract of country," for which it was now proposed to substitute the words "town or village":—

"10. Chapters I, II, and V of this Act shall not be extended to any town or village as provided in section 7, unless the Magistrate shall have certified to the Lieutenant-Governor that three-fourths of the adult male population of such town or village are chiefly employed in pursuits other than agricultural, and that such town or village contains a number of inhabitants not being less than three thousand, and an average number of not less than one thousand inhabitants to the square mile of the area of such town or village.

11. No town or village shall be declared under section 8 to be a first class municipality unless the Magistrate shall have certified to the Lieutenant-Governor that such town or village contains at least fifteen thousand inhabitants, and an average number of not less than two thousand inhabitants to the square mile of the area of such town or village."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL observed that there was no definition of the word "town" as applied to these sections; the definition of "town" contained in the Bill was with reference to places which were now under the Chowkidari Act. If the word were not defined, it might be taken to mean any collection of villages to which the name of "town" might be given. The District Towns Act contemplated townships of that description; though one particular village was taken as a starting point, many agricultural villages lying between the starting point and the extreme point of the municipality might be included. For instance, two good sized villages might lie at the two ends of a municipality, and the intermediate villages might be entirely agricultural and not fit for municipal purposes. But to join these two villages together into a municipality all these villages might be included. His object in moving that three-fourths of the inhabitants should be non-agricultural, was to indicate that no place should be brought under the Municipal Act which was not really a town, and not a collection of villages, to which the name of a town might be given.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER explained that, in accordance with the determination come to at the last meeting, the words "town or village" were now used instead of "tract of country," in order that fields might not be included: what was meant was a town or village in the ordinary acceptation of the term.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said, supposing there were two contiguous towns, each containing 1,500 inhabitants. If they were contiguous towns, would they come within the definition? Take, for instance, the towns of Kanchrapara and Haleshur: they were close together and might form one municipality, if they contained the requisite number and average of population.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER observed that they were discussing the formation of a nucleus, the thing which must contain at least 3,000 inhabitants and an average of 1,000 to the square mile. Apart from these sections, there was another section which provided that you should not unite with that nucleus any place lying beyond one mile of the exterior boundary of the nucleus. Lands lying between the nucleus and the united places were not to be subject to taxation, though they would be within the municipality so far as the benefits to be derived from it went.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said the nucleus of a municipality should be a single town, like Bankipore or Patna. He was opposed to what he understood to be the proposal of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill—viz. that several towns or villages might be lumped together, and the average of population calculated upon the said towns and villages.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that he thought a town, if not otherwise defined, would be taken in the ordinary acceptation of the term, which was a congeries or collection of houses, without any intervening open space, having so many inhabitants.

After some further conversation, the proposed new sections were agreed to.

In sections 7, 8, 9, 13, and 14 the words "town or village" were substituted for "tract of country."

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that sections 58 and 59 had been amended at the last meeting, on the motion of the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal). But the sections as they stood were not quite complete, and he had therefore re-drafted them, embodying the principle agreed to at the last meeting, which was that under no circumstances should a Commissioner be allowed to take a contract from the municipality. The sections which he proposed to substitute for sections 58 and 59 were as follows:—

"58. No Commissioner or Member of a Ward Committee shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Commissioners, and if any Commissioner shall be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office as a Commissioner, and shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Provided that no person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or a member of, any incorporated or registered company, be deemed interested in any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners.

But no such shareholder or member shall act as a Commissioner or Member of a Ward Committee in a matter relating to any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners.

59. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall vote on any question which regards exclusively the assessment of himself, or the valuation of his property, or his liability to any tax."

The sections were agreed to.

Section 61 provided that the Commissioners should set apart a certain sum, amongst other purposes, for the payment of their own establishment and the expenses of their office. The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the addition to this clause of the following words, which were rendered necessary by the introduction of the section requiring municipalities to contribute towards the cost of the necessary establishment in the offices of the Magistrate and Commissioner of the division:—

"And for the payment of the municipal establishments entertained in the offices of the Magistrate and of the Commissioner of the division under section 73A."

The motion was agreed to.

Section 62 specified the purposes to which the municipal fund might be applied, and provided that no expenditure should be incurred for schools, hospitals or dispensaries, or the promotion of vaccination, without the sanction of "a majority" of the Commissioners at a meeting.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the insertion of the words "not intended for the propagation of any religion" after the word "schools" in line 2 of clause 4. He said the object of his amendment was to confine the education grant to the support of such schools as would be maintained by the rate-payers themselves. It was well known to this Council that the municipal taxes were contributed by Hindus and Mahomedans. Now there were philanthropic gentlemen who kept schools, and whose object was the propagation of Christianity; and while we ought to be grateful for their educational labours, he thought the rate-payers ought not to be made to pay for the support of schools whose primary object was the subversion of their own religion. One or two cases had lately occurred in the Suburban Municipality to which he would call the attention of the Council. A number of Hindu gentlemen had founded an English school in Bhowanipore for the benefit of the youths of that place, and a grant-in-aid was given by the local municipality for the support of the institution. But owing to certain influences at work that grant was stopped, because the school was in competition with a Christian institution in the neighbourhood. This had been mentioned to him as an illustration of the way in which missionary influence worked in the appropriation of the municipal grant to the detriment of the indigenous institutions of the country. It was not his object to discuss the educational policy of the State; but as the

object of a municipal fund was to promote local purposes, and to assist local undertakings, he submitted that it could not be consistent with justice or sound policy to divert any portion of the municipal funds of mofussil towns to the support of institutions for the propagation of the Christian religion, and indirectly for the subversion of the religions of those who contributed the money.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he did not think the words proposed should appear in the Bill. No municipal body need contribute their funds to any denominational school.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE said he had personal knowledge of the fact referred to by the hon'ble mover of the amendment. The Suburban Municipal Commissioners had assigned a large portion of their fund for the maintenance of schools within the municipality, and asked the District School Committee to distribute the money to the different schools, according to the requirements of each institution. It appeared that a large portion of the money so assigned was made over for the support and maintenance of girls' schools within the municipality.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG observed that the objection seemed reasonable, and unless the hon'ble mover of the Bill would suggest some other words in lieu of the words proposed, he would support the amendment.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said he thought it was not right to limit the discretion of the Commissioners. For himself, he was totally opposed to contributions being made for the maintenance of schools of any class. He thought that no mofussil municipality had sufficient funds to provide proper conservancy arrangements, and it was most unreasonable to call upon or allow Municipal Commissioners to vote municipal funds away for educational purposes which ought primarily to be devoted to conservancy arrangements. If it was considered necessary to devote funds locally raised to the support of schools, he thought there ought to be a separate educational cess; but if funds were to be given to schools at all, he thought that the Commissioners should have full power to make grants to any schools they pleased.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER would ask the Council to bear in mind the history of the question. Sir George Campbell's Bill had made it compulsory on municipalities to contribute funds towards the furtherance of primary education, and that was one of the grounds on which the Governor-General withheld his assent; but the principle of empowering municipalities to contribute towards education, if they chose to do so, met with approval.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL wished to point out, in reply to the observation made by the hon'ble mover of the Bill, that the Municipal Commissioners had no power to distribute the educational grant. The distribution was made by the District School Committee, and it was the District School Committee who had appropriated the grant in the way he had mentioned. But whether the distribution were made by the School Committee, or the Commissioners, it came to the same thing. If the Magistrate was to be the guiding spirit of the municipality for many years to come, as was held by the hon'ble mover of the Bill, it entirely depended upon his sympathies whether the grant should be given to this or that institution. He had been told that the case to which he had referred had given rise to considerable discontent among the rate-payers of the Suburban Municipality. If such flagrant cases could arise in the vicinity of Calcutta, there was nothing to prevent similar proceedings in other places, and in order to guard against such cases, he thought a limitation should be prescribed as to the character of the schools to the maintenance of which municipal funds might be applied.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL pointed out that native boys were admitted to these schools, and therefore the discretion of the Commissioners should not be limited as to the class of schools for the support of which they might devote municipal funds. He knew a number of persons who had been educated in Roman Catholic schools who had not changed their religion.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said there was no doubt that the hon'ble mover of the Bill was quite correct in reference to what the Governor-General had

stated in reference to voluntary contributions by municipalities for the support of education. His Excellency said:—

"It might also, in His Excellency's opinion, be desirable to amend the present law so as to enable municipalities under Acts III of 1864 and VI of 1868 voluntarily to contribute in aid of education within their districts."

HIS HONOR thought there would be great objection to the amendment as proposed by the hon'ble member. It was impossible to go into the question whether certain schools were intended to propagate religion; it was impossible to say whether they were or were not so intended.

The Council then divided:—

Ayes 6.	*Noes* 6.
The Hon'ble Nawab Ashgur Ali.	The Hon'ble Moulvie Meer Mahomed Ali.
„ Baboo Kristodas Pal.	„ Mr. Brookes.
„ Baboo Ramshunker Sen.	„ Mr. Bell.
„ Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee.	„ Mr. Dampier.
„ Mr. Reynolds.	„ the Advocate-General.
„ Sir Stuart Hogg.	His Honor the President.

The numbers being equal, the President gave his casting vote with the Noes.

So the motion was negatived.

The HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN said that in addition to the works enumerated in clause (1) of section 62, he thought provision should be made for the construction and maintenance of jetties, wells, privies, latrines, and urinals. He knew from experience that these works were much needed in mofussil municipalities, and he had therefore prepared an amendment for the purpose.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER accepted the proposed amendment, but considered that the wording would be improved if the following arrangement were substituted in lines 6 and 16—"roads, bridges, embankments, wharves, jetties, tanks, wells, ghâts, channels, drains, privies, latrines, and urinals, being the property of the Commissioners," and a similar arrangement of words would be necessary in section 33.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER'S amendment was agreed to.

The HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN moved the inclusion of "squares and gardens" amongst the works which the Commissioners might construct or maintain. He thought it might in the course of time be very necessary to have gardens and squares in certain crowded towns such as Dacca or Patna.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL objected to the amendment, because, as pointed out by the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Bell), the funds of most mofussil municipalities were very limited; and, moreover, he did not consider that gardens and squares would be legitimate objects of municipal expenditure in mofussil towns which were not so densely populated as Calcutta. He thought the list of objects on which municipal funds might be expended was sufficiently comprehensive, and in most municipalities even those objects could not be sufficiently provided for. He thought it was not wise, therefore, to give this power to the Municipal Commissioners.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said he was also opposed to the amendment. He thought the Commissioners had sufficient work on their hands without having anything to do with squares or gardens.

The HON'BLE the ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that under the Bill the Commissioners were bound to do certain things, and if they had no money left after providing for those necessary objects, they could not expend any money upon them. But as the hon'ble mover of the amendment considered that in the course of time it would be necessary to construct squares and gardens, the ADVOCATE-GENERAL did not see any objection to the insertion of the words.

The motion was then agreed to.

The HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN moved the introduction of the following clause after clause (3) of section 62; such buildings existed in some municipalities, and the necessity for them might arise in other places:—

"(3*a*).—The erection and maintenance of offices, police stations, and other buildings under the control of the Commissioners."

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal objected to the motion on the same ground that he had urged in opposition to the previous amendment.

The Hon'ble Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee said he thought the amendment was unnecessary, inasmuch as all the expenditure for the maintenance and construction of police stations, &c., must be included in the regular budget, and therefore separate provision was not wanted. He thought, however, that the construction or maintenance of all these works, if separately asked for, should be sanctioned by the Commissioners at a meeting.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General observed that if the view that expenditure on these works was impliedly given was correct, then there could be no objection to their being specifically provided for.

The motion was then agreed to.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal the words "at a meeting" were inserted after the word "Commissioners" in line 4 of section 62.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal then moved the substitution of the words "two-thirds" for "a majority" in line 43 of the same section. As the funds of the Municipal Commissioners were very limited, expenditure on account of schools, hospitals, or dispensaries should not be incurred on the vote of a bare majority of the Commissioners.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General considered that as the purposes here specified were all useful purposes, the discretion of the Commissioners should not be clogged in the way proposed.

The motion was then negatived.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal moved the insertion of the following section after section 62:—

"62*a*.—It shall be the duty of the Commissioners of a second class municipality to apply the municipal fund to the maintenance of the police, the construction and maintenance of roads and drains, and the carrying out of measures for the conservation of the health of the inhabitants generally, and not to any other purpose."

He said his object in moving this amendment was that, as second class municipalities were very poor, and had not funds sufficient to provide for their legitimate wants and requirements, the power of applying their funds to the voluntary objects indicated in the Bill ought not to be given to the Commissioners of second class municipalities. He held a paper in his hand, from which it appeared that the average income of second class municipalities, after deducting the contribution on account of police, was Rs. 250, and out of that the Commissioners had to provide for establishments, roads, conservancy, lighting, and other charges; and if there were any surplus, they might apply it to these voluntary objects. It was quite clear that second class municipalities had not the means of carrying out these objects. In these towns the existing Act did not permit such expenditure. He found that in 1873-74 the total number of second class towns under Act VI of 1868 was 92. The total income of these 92 second class municipalities was Rs. 4,90,000. The police contributions amounted to Rs. 2,07,000, and the balance was Rs. 2,82,000. The average income left was about Rs. 3,000 per annum, or Rs. 250 per month. He would put the instance of the nearest of these second class municipalities to Calcutta, and he thought it might be considered a typical municipality, and a fairly prosperous place; he alluded to the South Suburban Municipality. He found that the total income of that municipality was Rs. 22,000, and the police contribution was Rs. 15,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,000, out of which Rs. 4,000 could not be collected at all, or, in other words, were bad debts. The net balance therefore was Rs. 3,000. When so limited was the income of this class of municipalities, he put it to the Council whether they should be saddled with these voluntary charges, even if two-thirds of the Commissioners should vote for them, seeing that the Commissioners could not be looked upon in the proper sense of the term as representatives of the people; the Council ought therefore to take into consideration the peculiar position and character of these municipalities, and limit their expenditure to objects of necessity only.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bell said he thought there was great danger of the Commissioners of small municipalities frittering away their money on all sorts of petty objects. In the majority of cases there were not sufficient funds to devote to purposes of conservancy. But the amendment as put was

very wide, and therefore he could not support it. Of all popular purposes for the expenditure of municipal funds, there was perhaps none so popular as digging tanks, or providing other means of water supply. Another popular object was the promotion of vaccination. On both these objects the Commissioners of second class municipalities would, by this amendment as it stood, be deprived of the power of expending funds. He should be happy to support an amendment which restricted the expenditure of municipal funds to strictly necessary objects, but several necessary objects would be excluded if the amendment were carried. He would suggest that the hon'ble member should re-consider his amendment and bring it forward at another meeting.

His Honor the President thought it would be better to put the amendment as it was proposed, with permission to any hon'ble member to bring forward another amendment at a subsequent meeting.

The motion was then put and negatived.

Section 63 enabled a municipality to contribute funds to other municipalities for works calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the contributing municipality.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal said he strongly objected to this section on financial grounds. He submitted that if this principle were conceded—if a municipality were permitted to contribute its funds to other municipalities—there would be no limit to taxation. For there could not be any two places, the sanitary arrangements of which were not calculated to benefit one another. If this principle were admitted, then municipal taxation must be greatly enhanced. He would move the omission of the section.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General said that he considered this section to be a very salutary provision, as it provided for those cases in which one municipality might not alone be able to undertake a particular work. The object of the section was to enable two or three municipalities to club together to achieve a common object.

The motion was put and negatived, and the section was agreed to.

Sections 64 to 67 were agreed to.

Section 68 provided for the revision of estimates of expenditure.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal moved the addition of the following proviso:—

"Provided that the provisions of sections 67 and 68 shall not be held applicable to a first class municipality, and that the orders of the Commissioners of such municipality in respect of estimates and receipts of expenditure shall be final."

He said that at present first class municipalities were not required to submit their budget estimates to the Lieutenant-Governor for sanction.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier explained that this section, and the preceding one, were introduced in order to strike out the general section at the end of the Bill, giving the Commissioner of the division and the Lieutenant-Governor a general supervising authority in all matters.

The motion was negatived and the section was agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier moved the introduction of the following words at the end of section 70:—

"If any work is estimated to cost above three thousand rupees, the Lieutenant-Governor may require the plans and estimates of such work to be submitted for his approval, or for the approval of any officer of Government, before such work is commenced, and may require statements of the progress and completion of such work, with accounts of the expenditure on the same, to be submitted from time to time, in such form as he may prescribe, for his approval, or for the approval of such officer of Government."

This addition was necessary, in order to give the benefit of the advice of the Government Engineers to municipalities. The Public Works Department had asked for the introduction of a special provision on the subject.

The motion was agreed to.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Baboo Ramshunker Sen a verbal amendment was made in section 73.

Section 74 provided for the custody of municipal funds.

The Hon'ble Baboo Ramshunker Sen moved the omission of the words "with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division" and the insertion of the words "used as a Government treasury" after the words "branch bank."

His object was that no bank, either public or private, should be used as a municipal treasury, unless it was also used by Government for deposits of public money. There were in Fureedpore, Tipperah, and other places banks on the limited liability principle, in which natives were holding shares. These might be very good institutions in their own way, but he thought that municipal funds should not be lodged in such banks, unless they were also used as Government treasuries.

The HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE agreed that such a provision was very necessary.

The motion was then agreed to.

Section 75 declared the mode in which orders for the payment of money should be drawn.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the insertion of the words "Provided that such disbursement has been sanctioned by the Commissioners at a meeting." The object of the amendment was to guard against the expenditure of money by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, which was not sanctioned in the budget, without the sanction of the Commissioners at a meeting.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved by way of amendment the substitution for the above words, of the following—

"No such order shall be issued otherwise than for the payment of money of which the expenditure has been authorized by the Commissioners at a meeting, as provided in section 70, either by a general or special resolution."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL having withdrawn his motion, the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER'S amendment was carried.

The further consideration of the Bill was then postponed.

The Council was adjourned to Thursday, the 2nd March 1876.

ROAD-CESS VALUATIONS DURING 1874-75.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LOCAL TAXATION.

Calcutta, the 6th March 1876.

READ—

The Resolution of this Government in the Land Revenue Department, dated the 3rd August 1874, reviewing the progress of the road-cess valuations up to the close of the road-cess year 1872-73.

A letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, No. 229A., dated the 19th April 1875, reporting the completion of the valuations in the districts of Tipperah and Manbhoom.

A letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, No. 72A., dated the 11th February 1876, reporting on the further progress of the operations.

UP to the end of the road-cess year 1872-73 (*i.e.*, the 30th September 1873), the valuations had been completed in sixteen districts of the Lower Provinces, which are enumerated in the Resolution of the 3rd August 1874. In the following year the districts of Tipperah and Manbhoom were similarly completed. In the year 1874-75, the districts of Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Mymensingh, and Maldah were completed, as well as the sub-division of Madaripore, which is now a part of the Furreedpore district, but which belonged to the district of Backergunge when the valuations in Furreedpore were originally taken in hand.

2. During the year 1874-75, eighteen additional districts were brought under the operation of the Act, in one of which (Maldah) the valuations were actually completed during the year, and in three others—Chumparun, Julpigoree, and Dinagepore—they have since been brought to completion, and the collection of the road-cess has begun. It is, however, to be remarked that the figured statements for these four districts have not yet been submitted. There accordingly remain fourteen districts in which the valuations are now in progress, and it is anticipated that, with one exception, these districts will all be completed in time to allow of the collection of the cess from 1st October next. The only exception is the district of Chittagong, in which the number of estates is so large that it is not thought probable that the valuations will be finished earlier than the 30th September 1877.

3. There are now only the five districts noted in the margin to which the Road-cess Act X (B.C.) of 1871 has not yet been extended. The circumstances of some of these districts are such as to make the provisions of the Act inapplicable to them; to other districts it is probable that the Act will be extended hereafter.

Darjeeling.
Cooch Behar.
Chittagong Hill Tracts.
Santhal Pergunnahs.
Singbhoom.

4. The figures given in statement A appended to the letters of the Board of Revenue afford some useful and interesting information regarding the comparative incidence of the land revenue in the several districts referred to in the statements, the extent to which the multiplication of tenures has been carried, and the total amounts realized as rent in each of the districts. The pressure of the land revenue is lightest in Manbhoom, in which 66 estates, valued at Rs. 11,80,795, pay a sudder jumma of only Rs. 88,200. In other words, the rental is to the revenue in Manbhoom as 13·3 to 1. In Beerbhoom, on the other hand, the number of estates valued was 882, of which the valuation amounted to Rs. 16,14,177, while the Government revenue is Rs. 7,37,900, or about 45 per cent. of the rental. In Manbhoom the 66 estates contained 12,172 subordinate tenures; in Beerbhoom the number of tenures was 22,195; while in Bankoora, in which the number of estates is very nearly the same as in Beerbhoom, the number of tenures was only 9,114. The total amount of the valuations was greatest in Mymensingh, in which the estates were valued at Rs. 51,55,085, and the tenures at Rs. 34,48,011, the Government revenue of the district being Rs. 8,33,869.

5. It is stated in the 3rd paragraph of the Board's letter of the 11th February 1876, that the statements submitted are in the same form as those which accompanied the report of the operations up to the end of 1873-74.

But the Lieutenant-Governor observes that the form of statement A is not the same as was adopted for the returns of the year 1872-73, the heading of columns 3, 4, 5, 6 having been altered from "Number of estates and tenures valued" to "Number of estates and tenures entered." In the last return there is for the first time a discrepancy, and in general a very considerable discrepancy, between the number of estates and tenures shown in statement A as having been entered, and in statement B as having been valued. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish to receive some explanation of this difference.

6. It is satisfactory to observe that it has not been found necessary to put in force, to any considerable extent, the provisions of the law for fining proprietors who neglect to make the returns required from them. The largest amount of fines levied was in Tipperah, in which it amounted to Rs. 1,632. In Bankoora, a single fine of one rupee was imposed and levied. In the large district of Mymensingh, in which 5,224 returns were received, a sum of only Rs. 370 was levied by way of fine. The appeals to Commissioners under sections 18 and 19 of the Act were only 12 in number; 11 of these were from the district of Tipperah, and one from Beerbhoom.

7. Operations under Part III of the Act (valuations of mines, &c.,) were confined to the district of Manbhoom, and in this district the valuations amounted only to a sum of Rs. 100.

8. The variations in the returns of house assessment under Part IV, which were noticed in the Resolution of the 3rd August 1874, are not less observable in the statements subsequently submitted. The greatest number of villages assessed, and the largest amount of assessment, was in Manbhoom, in which 584 villages were assessed at Rs. 10,818. The two districts of Beerbhoom and Bankoora have together a population considerably larger than that of Manbhoom, but in these two districts, taken together, only 190 villages were assessed, and the amount of assessment was Rs. 4,480. In the district of Tipperah, again, 497 villages were assessed, but the assessment yielded only Rs. 3,477.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that, in the present report, the Member in charge again bears testimony to the cordial assistance he has received from the Commissioners, Collectors, and Deputy Collectors who have been entrusted with the conduct of the operations. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Schalch for his zealous and efficient supervision of this department of the land revenue administration.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. A. BOURDILLON,

Acting Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 4th March 1876.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.		
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVS. 1	Burdwan, Mar. 6,* '76	2	Weather—Rainfall at Culna 0·59, at Cutwa 76, at Bood-bood 0·83, at Ranegunge 0·95, at Jehanabad 2·98. The late rain has done good to crops still in the field. Ploughing has commenced. Cholera is reported in Bood-bood and Jehanabad.
2	Bankoora, „ 4, „	0·12	Weather—Slight rain in different parts of the district; also fog. Some injury has been done to the mangoe blossoms by the rain and fog. Nothing else worthy of notice. A few cases of cholera reported.
3	Beerbhoom, „ 4, „	0·02	Weather—Slight showers in places; a few drops at the Sudder station. No change in the state and prospects of the crops. Rain is still wanted.
4	Midnapore, „ 4, „	0·90	Weather—Warm and cloudy. Rain has been of much service. Prospects of the crops are favorable.
5	Hooghly, „ 4, „	1·50	Weather—Cloudy. Drizzling rain on the 1st, and copious shower on the night of the 2nd. Sugarcane cuttings still being planted out. Rain of 2nd instant general, and most beneficial to young sugarcane, mangoes, cucumbers, water-melons, &c. Ploughings of paddy lands greatly facilitated. Slight damage caused to the potatoes and *rubbee* crops, which are still on the ground. Potatoes and sugarcane still being gathered. *Rubbee* almost over, except wheat. Green food abundant, except brinjals. *Sukerkund* harvest is over.
	Howrah, „ 4, „	3·03	Weather—Heavy rain with severe thunder-storms early in the week. There are no crops to be now influenced by the weather.
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVS. 6	24-Pergunnahs, Mar. 6,† '76	2·77	Weather—Cloudy with occasional rains. Cold weather crops are nearly off the ground. The rain will enable cultivators to prepare the ground for the spring sowings. Cholera and fever have much abated.
7	Nuddea, „ 4, „	0·72	Weather—There has been general rain. The rain will do some harm to ripe crops on the ground or just cut, but it will be of great service in enabling the cultivators to prepare their land for the early rice.
8	Jessore, „ 4, „	·89	Weather—Changeable wind from all parts of the compass, and some smart showers. The rain has done good to the spring rice, and made the ground for the early rice fit for ploughing, in which the ryots are consequently busily engaged.
9	Moorshedabad „ 4, „	1·60	Weather—Cloudy. Heavy showers. Temperature close and warm. Crops are fair. *Boro dhan* promising. A good outturn is expected of the *rubbee* crops, peas, lentils, linseed, and gram, which are being cut. The heavy showers have damaged the mangoe blossoms and slightly the wheat and barley. Some cases of cholera reported from Rampore Haut.
RAJSHAHYE DIVS. 10	Dinagepore, „ 3, „	Nil.	Weather—Warm and cloudy. A few drops of rain fell in the station on the morning of the 2nd and 3rd instants. *Rubbee* crops on the whole are good. Tobacco is a 16-anna crop, and sugarcane 8 to 10 annas, and mustard 8 annas.
11	Maldah, „ 4, „	0·06	Weather—Slight rain fell on this day at the Sudder station, but how far in the interior is not yet reported. Heat is increasing in the daytime, but the early morning continues cool. *Sarsa* and *rye* being cut in thana Nowabgunge. The sowing of the *khanfoi* (jhil) has commenced in the thana Gorgoriba. *Rubbee* is still suffering from want of rain. A quarter of the expected outturn of the *rubbee* crops in thana Gomastapore has been lost from drought. No failure is yet reported from other thanas, but more rain is wanted.
12	Rajshahye, „ 4, „	0·7	Weather—Very slight rain on the 3rd at head-quarters and at Godagari, and in the Nattore sub-division. There is no change in the state and prospects of the crops. The rain that has fallen has been quite insufficient to do any good, and much more is urgently required. The general health is good, excepting a few cases of small-pox.
13	Rungpore, „ 3, „	Nil.	Weather—Rain threatening, but none has yet fallen. Ploughing for *aus* rice is general. Tobacco is promising; wheat and pulse damaged for want of rain.
14	Bogra, „ 4, „	Few drops.	A few drops of rain fell at the Sudder station, but not appreciable by the rain-gauge. Weather was stormy with a little rain, which was in places actually not less than half an inch, which the rain gauge should indicate. The lands are now being broken up with a view to sowing at the commencement of the rains. The rain, however small, has been exceedingly beneficial.
15	Pubna, „ 4, „	1·38	Weather—Cloudy and rainy. There have been good showers during the week, which, it is hoped, will prove very beneficial to the crops. General health of the district is good. No case of cholera reported since the last return.

* Telegram of the 6th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 6th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
Cooch Behar Dists. 16	Darjeeling, Mar. 3, '76	Nil.	Weather—The cold weather has continued longer than usual. The March winds are setting in. On the 3rd there has been a sprinkling of rain, with high wind and mist, threatening more rain. The sowing throughout the district is progressing favorably. A little more rain would be beneficial, and by the appearance of the sky it may be expected soon.
Cooch Behar Dists. 17	Julpigoree, ,, 4, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Very pleasant, but in the early part of the week the afternoons were getting rather warm. Friday was cloudy, and apparently there was a storm, and rain must have fallen in the Bhootan Hills. This has cleared the air in Julpigoree greatly. Tobacco crop is not as good as usual. *Bhadoi* sowing will shortly begin. Rain is greatly needed.
Cooch Behar Dists.	Cooch Behar, ,, 2, ,,	Nil.	Weather is somewhat warmer than last week. The prospects of the crops continue unfavorable owing to want of rain. Health of the district is good.
	Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Dists. 18	Dacca, Mar. 6,* '76	1·38	Weather—Cool for the season. Rain is general. Crops are good. The rain has not done particular good to any standing crop, but has allowed ploughing.
Dacca Dists. 19	Fureedpore, ,, 4, ,,	·59	Weather—Unsettled since 1st instant, with frequent thunder-storms from north-west. The rain will do much good and enable ploughing to go on.
Dacca Dists. 20	Backergunge, ,, 2, ,,	·18	Weather—Plenty of rain at the head-quarter sub-division, and a fair amount in Perozepore; but rain is still much wanted in the Patuakhally and Dowlutkhan sub-divisions. Prospects of the crops are fair, but barely an average.
Dacca Dists. 21	Mymensingh, ,, 3, ,,	0·70	Weather is unsettled. A decided improvement in the prospects of the *boro* crop in consequence of the rainfall.
Dacca Dists. 22	Tipperah, ,, 3, ,,	·10	Weather—Good showers of rain. State and prospects of the crops are favorable. Ploughing is commenced for the rice crops.
Chittagong Dists. 23	Chittagong, ,, 2, ,,	1·66	Weather—Cloudy, with fogs. Rain in parts of the district. Small-pox prevalent in the town.
Chittagong Dists. 24	Noakholly	.....	Return not received.
Chittagong Dists. 25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, Feb. 29, ,,	·97	Weather—Cool. Some showers of rain on the 24th and 25th instant. The hill people are busily engaged in *joom* cutting.
Chittagong Dists.	Hill Tipperah, Mar. 1, ,,	0·27	Weather—Cloudy. Hot in the middle of the day, cool at mornings and nights. *Boro* paddy promises well. Preparations are being made for sowing *shaita* paddy.
BEHAR.			
Patna Dists. 26	Patna, Mar. 6,* '76	Nil.	Weather—A few drops of rain have fallen in the last week, but not sufficient to lay the dust or to be measured. Rain now would do more harm than good, as all the grain that has not been already collected in the threshing floors is being cut. A good deal of small-pox prevails throughout the district.
Patna Dists. 27	Gya, ,, 4, ,,	In appreciable.	Weather—Very dry in the Sudder station, save a very slight shower for a few minutes one night. Cloudy, and appearance of rain in the north and east. State and prospects of the crops are as before. Very fair, but short of good. Poppy slightly impoverished in the north and west. Public health is very good.
Patna Dists. 28	Shahabad, ,, 4, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Clear and hot during the day. Gram and wheat being gathered; a good crop. Poppy promises to turn out a very good crop. Small-pox has appeared in five or six villages in the Bhubooah sub-division.
Patna Dists. 29	Durbhunga, ,, 4, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy on the 29th February and 2nd instant. Tajpore sub-division.—The early *rubbee* sowings are being harvested. Tobacco has nearly all been gathered. Mudhoobuny sub-division.—No change in the prospects of crops. *Rohur* is being cut. Price of rice in Mudhoobuny bazar has slightly risen during the week. In Khijouli prices have slightly fallen. In other places they are stationary. Durbhunga head-quarters.—No particular change in the prospects of crops. Importation is going on on a large scale.
Patna Dists. 30	Mozufferpore ,, 4, ,,	Nil.	The weather has been alternately bright and cloudy during the week. On the 4th instant it was clear and warm, with strong west wind. The cutting of the *rubbee* crops is progressing. Prices remain easy.
Patna Dists. 31	Sarun, ,, 4, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Cold and dry. Sky clear, with fleeting clouds on Thursday and Friday mornings. West wind prevailing. No change in the state and prospects of the crops to report. The *rubbee* crops are being harvested; a fair outturn is expected. Indigo is being sown. Opium is being collected. There were a few drops of rain on Wednesday night. Prices favorable. General health is good.
Patna Dists. 32	Chumparun, ,, 3, ,,	Nil.	Weather—There has been no rain as yet anywhere throughout the district, though the weather has been cloudy during the past week, and the clouds continue to increase. There will probably be a short *rubbee* crop in the south-east of the district, and no rain which now falls can do much to benefit the growing crops. In the north and west of the district, where the land has been irrigated, and the rainfall more copious than in the east, the prospects of the crops are excellent.

* Telegrams of the 6th March, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)			
Bhagulpore Divn. 33	Monghyr, Mar. 4, '76	Nil.	Weather—Fair. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last week. The harvest has commenced in some parts and crops are being cut, without a drop of rain having fallen on them since the day they were planted. The Jamooe sub-divisional officer reports an 8-anna *rubbee* crop is being cut, but in the Sudder and Begoosarai sub-divisions nearly an average crop is expected. Food is remarkably cheap,—cheaper, it is alleged, than it has been for years. This is accounted for by the fact that a recent good harvest in Lower Bengal has caused very little exportation from Behar.
34	Bhagulpore, „ 6.* „	Nil.	Cloudy weather. Wind veering from east to west. Crops ripening fast. Harvesting will be general in a fortnight or three weeks. Prices show no tendency to rise. New wheat is expected to sell at about a rupee a maund in Soopool sub-division. General condition of the people is very good. Some of the lowest classes are naturally badly off. General health is very good. Small-pox in Bhagulpore town, but not many cases.
35	Purneah, „ 4. „	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy, with variable winds. The country is very dry, but the *rubbee* crops on the low grounds near the Ganges and Koosi rivers are fair. In the north, where however *rubbee* is not much grown, there has been a failure. Only about a 3-anna or 4-anna crop will be gathered. Prices inclined to fall.
36	Sonthal Pergha .. 4, „	0·15	Weather—On Thursday there was a good shower of rain close to Dumka, and a little rain in Dumka. The rain was only enough to cool the air and freshen a little indigo. There is no *rubbee* that could profit by it, and it was not enough for early ploughing.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn. 37	Cuttack, Feb. 26, „	Nil.	Weather is still dry and hot. A few drops of rain fell on Friday, but not enough to register. Rain is now required for the early ploughing. Winter crops all harvested. Sugarcane, castor-seed, and cotton getting on well from artificial irrigation. Public health is good.
38	Pooree, Mar. 2. „	Nil.	Weather—Dry and hot, except in the morning; cloudy at intervals. The *dalua* paddy is generally progressing well, but in few places requires a shower of rain. The state of the other crops is generally good.
39	Balasore, „ 3, „	Nil.	Weather—Throughout the week the sky has been clouded. Rain has threatened almost daily without falling. The early ploughing is still delayed for want of rain. Cholera and small-pox are still rather frequent and fatal. It is to be feared that cholera is increasing.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Mar. 3, '76	·02	Weather—Still variable but seasonable. Rain fallen inappreciable. Prospects of the crops remain unaltered. Foot and mouth disease diminishing.
41	Lohardugga, „ 4. „	Traces only.	Weather—A slight shower of rain accompanied by thunder and lightning. Weather cooler since. The *rubbee* crop has suffered in the Palamow sub-division, and in a part of the Sudder division also. A slight shower of rain fell on Thursday evening, but too slight to admit of registration. The general health of the district continues good. A few cases of small-pox and cholera reported from Palamow sub-division.
42	Singbhoom, „ 3. „	Nil.	Weather—A shower of rain on the night of the 2nd instant, which has made the weather seasonable again. No crops to report about. No further reports of cholera.
43	Manbhoom, „ 4. „	0·15	Weather—Seasonable. Nothing fresh to report about the crops. There was a shower of rain and some heavy mists lately. More rain will be required before ploughing will commence.

* Telegram of the 6th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 7th March 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL															
	Western Districts	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 18 0	17 0	14 0	17 8	16 0	17 8	24 8	25 0	19 8	25 0	26 4	20 8	...	...	...
2	Bancoora	B 21 4	20 0	15 8	22 8	22 8	20 0	17 8 to 21 4	17 8 to 21 0	14 0 to 18 8	20 0 to 24 0	20 0 to 21 0	20 8	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 20 0	20 0	15 0	28 0	...	...	22 0	22 8	16 0	26 0	24 0	21 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	11 0	28 0	26 0	17 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 19 0	18 0 to 19 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8 to 10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0 to 17 8	...	...	...
	Howrah	19 0	19 0	13 4	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts															
	Calcutta	18 0	17 12	15 4	34 0	35 0	18 0	9 8	9 4	11 0	16 4	16 8	14 0	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	K ...	...	10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	18 8	18 4	11 0	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	21 5	21 5	20 0	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	14 8	21 5	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
8	Jessore	F 18 4	18 12	14 8	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	16 0	23 8	23 0	19 8	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	G 22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	20 8	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	H 14 8	13 0	14 0	22 8	22 8	12 4	20 0	19 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	20 0	20 0	20 0	45 0	45 0	35 0	22 0	22 8	23 0 to 24 0	23 0	23 0	26 0 to 27 0	30 0	29 0	24 0
12	Rajshahye	I 18 12	21 0 to 30 0	16 0 to 17 4	24 0	45 0	...	20 4 to 24 0	18 12 to 19 11	18 12 to 19 8	26 4	22 8 to 25 5	23 4 to 25 5	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	J 22 8	20 0	14 1	...	...	...	12 12	11 4	7 7	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...
14	Bograh	18 8	19 0	12 0	...	...	...	18 4	18 8	9 12	27 0	27 0	26 4	...	...	...
15	Pubna	K 22 8	24 0	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	20 12	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	L 8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	(a)	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...
17	Julpigoree	M 11 3	11 3	13 3	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	26 6	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	N 17 0	17 0	13 6	32 0	38 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 12	23 0	22 0	...	...	...
19	Furreedpore	O 20 0	20 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	P ...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	Q 14 0	14 0	12 12	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	21 4	...	...	...

(a) The return from Darjeeling is obviously incorrect, and those columns are therefore left bank. Explanation has been called for.

A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 23 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, rice best sort 18 to 25-4 seers, rice common 22 to 28-4 seers, and gram 22 to 32 seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 22 seers, barley 24 to 40 seers, rice best sort 13 to 22-8 seers, rice common 23 to 24 seers, maize 25 to 32 seers, and gram 20 to 21-8 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 25 seers, barley 28 seers, rice best sort 22 to 30 seers, rice common 26 to 34 seers, maize 40 seers, and gram 22 to 29 seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 19 to 20 seers, barley 26 to 30 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 20 to 22 seers, and gram 17 to 26 seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 16-4 seers, barley 32 seers, rice best sort 8 to 10 seers, rice common 16 to 22 seers, bulrush millet 26-8 seers, and gram 20 to 21 seers.

F In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 6 to 17 seers, rice best sort 14 to 19 seers, rice common 18 to 25-8 seers, and gram 16-8 to 22 seers.

G In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 35 to 50 seers, rice best sort 16 to 19 seers, rice common 22 to 22-8 seers, bulrush millet 30 seers, and gram 21 to 32 seers.

H In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 30 seers, rice best sort 24 seers, rice common 26 seers, and gram 30 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 28th February 1876.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	..	...	44 0	44 0	39 0	21 0	20 8	15 8	360 0	300 0	480 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	24 0	24 0	15 0	200 0	...	220 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 8	9 0	9 0	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0 to 22 0	20 0 to 21 0	16 0 to 16 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
24 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	17 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	13 5	100 0	100 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2	8 10	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	13 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 4	7 8	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	35 0	30 0	24 0	22 8	17 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	8 4	8 0	7 8	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	34 0	...	24 0	24 6 to 30 0	16 8 to 18 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	8 5	8 5	7 15	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	12 13	12 1	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	16 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	26 4	26 4	15 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Pubna.
...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	(a)	200 0	200 0	(a)	5 0	5 0	Darjeeling.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	12 0	160 0	100 0	160 0	6 5	6 8	6 7	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	16 8	100 0	120 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 8	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 6	Mymensingh.

I In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20-4 seers, rice best sort 15 seers, rice common 22-8 seers, and gram 30 seers.
J In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, rice best sort 11-6 to 18 seers, rice common 20 to 23-11 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, and gram 10 to 15 seers.
K In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 23 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 24-8 seers, and gram 20 seers.
L In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, rice best sort 5-8 to 13 seers, rice common 11 to 24 seers, bulrush millet 18 seers, lesser millets 14 seers, maize 30 to 40 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.
M In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 12 seers, rice best sort 12 to 16 seers, rice common 15 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 16 seers.
N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 35 seers, rice best sort 14 to 21 seers, rice common 22 to 23 seers, and gram 20-8 seers.
O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice common 21 to 24-8 seers, and gram 16 seers.
P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 18 to 20-4 seers, rice common 20 to 22 seers, paddy 35 to 45 seers, and gram 12 to 25 seers.
Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 18 seers, rice best sort 13 to 20 seers, rice common 21 to 26 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong	R 13 0	13 0	10 8	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	S ...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	15 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	12 4	14 8	14 8	13 5	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 5	8 6	9 6	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	31 0	30 0	18 8	40 0	40 0	30 0	13 8	13 0	14 0	25 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	...
27	Gya	T 24 0	24 0	15 0	40 0	42 0	26 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	23 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	U 25 0	25 0	19 0	36 0	35 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	12 8	23 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...
29	Durbhunga	V 20 12	23 0	14 0	35 11	35 11	...	17 8	18 10	19 0	18 10	19 12	20 0	...	...	...
30	Mozufferpore	W 21 0	22 0	18 0	40 0	40 0	...	12 0	13 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...
31	Sarun	22 0	23 0	16 0	42 0	45 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	21 8	...	...	...
32	Chumparun	X 23 0	21 0	14 8	47 0	35 0	...	8 8	8 0	10 0	23 0	22 12	21 8	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	26 2	25 2	16 8	36 7	36 7	23 1	16 8	16 8	9 4	21 0	19 9	18 9	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	Y 21 8	23 6	17 11	38 9	38 9	...	21 8	20 3	20 8	22 12	24 0	22 11	...	...	...
35	Purneah	Z 23 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Perguunahs	AA 18 0	21 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	...	18 6	18 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	45 0	40 0	40 0
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack	22 5	21 0	19 11	...	...	...	19 11	18 6	18 6	28 14	31 8	24 15	...	...	...
38	Pooree	BB 18 6	18 6	16 12	..	...	...	21 0	23 10	23 10	27 9	30 3	27 9	...	...	...
39	Balasore	CC 20 0	18 0	14 0	...	..	...	28 0	26 0	16 0	32 0	34 0	28 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency.															
40	Hazarebagh	DD 20 0	21 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	18 0	18 0	9 8	28 0	30 0	...	24 0	26 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	18 0	18 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	36 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	EE 16 0	18 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	26 0	26 8	22 8	...	...	...

R In the interior the prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 17 to 21 seers, and rice common 19 to 25 seers.

S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 15 to 21 seers, and rice common 17 to 22 seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 23-12 to 28 seers, barley 40 to 45 seers, rice best sort 10-8 seers, rice common 20-4 to 27 seers, lesser millets 43 to 45 seers, maize 33-12 to 50 seers, and gram 27 to 30 seers.

U In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 26-8 seers, barley 34 to 36 seers, rice best sort 11 to 14 seers, rice common 25-8 to 28 seers, bulrush millet 30 to 31 seers, great millet 20 to 32 seers, lesser millet 40 seers, maize 31 to 40 seers, and gram 30 to 36 seers.

V In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 seers, barley 40 seers, rice best sort 15 seers, rice common 19 seers, lesser millet 32 seers, maize 37-8 seers, and gram 27 seers.

W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 27 seers, barley 23 to 46 seers, rice best sort 12 to 23-12 seers, rice common 18 to 25 seers, lesser millets 21 to 40 seers, maize 30-8 to 46 seers, and gram 20 to 22 seers.

X In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 30 seers, barley 30 to 55 seers, rice best sort 11 to 16 seers, rice common 20 to 26-8 seers, lesser millets 40 to 50 seers, maize 34 to 52 seers, and gram 23 to 28 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th March 1876.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 28th February 1876.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
																		Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	8 8	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	250 0	7 9	6 10	6 10	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 3	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
40 0	40 0	28 0	...	...	...	43 0	45 0	27 0	34 8	34 0	24 8	150 ...	35 ...	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	37 0	26 0	34 0	32 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Gya.
35 8	37 0	20 0	...	...	...	34 8	35 0	19 0	34 8	34 0	19 0	180 ...	180 0	180 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	29 11	29 11	27 0	34 0	34 0	25 0	28 9	28 9	27 0	176 0	176 0	200 0	7 6	7 0	7 0	Durbhunga.
...	...	...	40 0	40 0	20 0	40 0	42 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Monufferpore.
44 0	...	25 0	39 0	39 0	25 0	41 0	44 0	27 0	32 0	34 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	7 8	Sarun.
...	...	...	...	...	38 0	46 0	40 0	30 8	26 0	24 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 0	7 8	7 0	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	33 6	31 5	20 2	32 5	31 5	21 0	147 0	168 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	35 12	36 12	31 9	27 12	30 0	18 15	151 8	157 13	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 3	Bhaugulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 12	7 8	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	45 0	...	40 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Santhal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	17 1	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	27 9	28 14	17 11	200 ...	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	10 10	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 5	17 1	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 7	11 7	12 0	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	11 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 4	8 8	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	31 0	30 0	31 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	240 ...	240 0	240 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	50 0	48 0	40 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	12 4	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	7 8	7 4	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	13 0	320 ...	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singhbhoom.
...	...	...	64 0	64 0	...	36 0	36 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	240 ...	240 0	280 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 25 seers, barley 31 seers, rice best sort 20 to 22 seers, rice common 21 to 25 seers, murwa 28 to 30 seers, maize 36 seers, and gram 18 to 23 seers.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 23 to 24 seers, rice best sort 19 seers, rice common 23 to 24 seers, and gram 22 to 25 seers.

A A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 24 seers, barley 35 to 44 seers, rice best sort 20 to 26-8 seers, rice common 16 to 32 seers, bulrush millet 40 to 55 seers, maize 35 to 47 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

B B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 23-10 seers, rice common 28-14 seers, and gram 21 seers.

C C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, rice best sort 18 seers, and rice common 30 seers.

D D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 25 seers barley 30 to 50 seers, rice best sort 12 seers, rice common 25 to 28-4 seers, lesser millets 40 to 50 seers, maize 29 to 40 seers, and gram 24 to 25 seers.

E E In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 17-8 to 20 seers, barley 16 seers, rice best sort 21 to 24 seers, rice common 26 to 32 seers, bulrush millet 40 seers, maize 40 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

Published for general information.

H. J. S. Cotton,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 13th to 19th February 1876.	Rain from 20th to 26th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	0·44	0·44	26th Feb.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	0·09	0·09	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Panceegunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Koypore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Gurbetta	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Serampore	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	19th Feb.	
	Howrah	Howrah	1·37	Nil	1·37	26th Feb.	
		Moheshrekha	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	Sangor Island	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Calcutta	2·93	Nil	2·93	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	2·70	Nil	2·70	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail ...	2·93	Nil	2·93	ditto	
		Russeerhat	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	Not rec. 13th to 19th Feb. 1876.
		Baraset	0·69	Nil	0·69	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	0·35	Nil	0·35	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Satkhira	0·19	Nil	0·19	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	0·57	Nil	0·57	ditto	
		Kishnaghur	0·31	0·09	0·40	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	0·04	0·04	ditto	
	Nuddea	Meherpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chooadanga	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Koushtea	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jessore	0·01	0·37	0·38	ditto	
		Nurrail	Nil	0·32	0·32	ditto	
	Jessore	Khoolna	0·89	0·22	1·11	ditto	
		Jhenida	0·03	Nil	0·03	ditto	
		Bagirhat	Nil	0·08	0·08	ditto ...	Not rec. 6th to 12th Feb. 1876.
		Mugoorah	Nil	0·02	0·02	ditto	
		Berhampore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lallbagh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Jungypore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lallgolla	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kandee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Baulcah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kurigram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bogra	Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	0·01	0·01	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	19th Feb.	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	0·85	26th Feb.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	0·67	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·06	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	Nil	0·22	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States.	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations	Rain from 13th to 19th February 1876.	Rain from 20th to 26th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
DACCA.	Dacca	Dacca .. Telegraph Office	0·04	0·61	0·65	26th Feb.	
		Dacca .. Hospital	0·11	0·82	0·93	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge	0·70	1·22	1·92	ditto	
		Manickgunge	Nil	0·30	0·30	ditto	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	0·40	Nil	0·40	ditto	
		Goalundo	0·10	0·09	0·19	ditto	
		Madaripore	1·90	0·44	2·34	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	0·74	Not rec.	0·74	19th Feb.	
		Perozepore	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Patoonkhally	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Dowlutkhan	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	Nil	Nil	Nil	26th Feb.	
		Jamalpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Atia	Nil	0·45	0·45	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	0·03	0·01	0·04	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	1·30	1·30	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail	Nil	1·66	1·66	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	0·21	1·16	1·37	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	Nil	0·73	0·73	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	Nil	0·45	0·45	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	Nil	0·97	0·97	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	0·63	0·27	0·90	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dinapore Jail	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	ditto	
		Dinapore Cantonment	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhaboosh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	Nil	Not rec.	0·09	19th Feb.	
		Hajeepore	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	ditto	0·52	ditto	
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	Nil	Nil	0·21	26th Feb.	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	Nil	0·39	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	Nil	0·15	ditto	
	Saran	Chupra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 30th Jan. to 5th Feb. 1876.
		Sewan	Nil	Nil	0·11	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Chumparun	Motiharee	Not rec.	Nil	0·37	ditto	Not rec. 13th to 19th Feb. 1876.
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·60	ditto	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	Nil	0·38	ditto	Not rec. 9th to 15th Jan. 1876.
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·03	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·13	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arrarosh	Nil	Nil	0·14	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamtara	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	12th Feb	
		Godda	Nil	Nil	Nil	26th Feb.	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 13th to 19th February 1876.	Rain from 20th to 26th February 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
ORISSA.							
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office / Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	26th Feb.	
			Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jajepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kendrapara	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore ... { Exc. Engr.'s Office / Collector's Office	0·30	Nil	0·30	ditto	
			0·50	Nil	0·50	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jellasore	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	19th Feb.	
		Soorah	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Chandbully	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbulpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	26th Feb.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... { Jail ... / Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
			Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Govindpoor	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	0·08	0·59	0·67	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	0·61	Not rec	3·13	19th Feb.	
		Golaghât	0·06	ditto	0·57	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·20	ditto	1·60	ditto	
		Deopanie	0·13	ditto	1·84	ditto	
		Hattiejootie	0·05	ditto	1·26	ditto	
		Mazengah	0·34	ditto	1·87	ditto,	
		Nazeerah	0·39	ditto	1·93	ditto	
		Suntook	0·35	ditto	2·12	ditto	
		Cherideo	0·49	ditto	2·37	ditto	
		Benares	Not rec.	ditto	.....	.....	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·38	26th Feb.	

CALCUTTA,
The 4th March 1876.

H. F. BLANFORD
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,
In charge of Meteorological Office, Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 27th Feb. to 4th March 1876.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity*	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Feb. 27th	10	29·999	30·018	75·0	72·0	85	S W	2·4	...	.....	scuds.
		16	29·886	29·884	86·5	73·0	49	S	6·8	...	.....	*b*
	28th	10	29·916	29·934	80·0	74·2	75	S S W	7·8	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·781	29·799	87·0	70·5	41	S S W	9·2	...	.....	*b*
	29th	10	29·885	29·903	80·5	71·8	63	W S W	9·8	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·750	29·768	90·0	70·0	32	S S W	6·2	...	.....	*b*
	Mar. 1st	10	29·918	29·936	77·1	74·0	86	S S E	7·9	1·53	.....	*a*
		16	29·789	29·807	85·2	76·5	65	S by W	7·8	...	K	
	2nd	10	29·902	29·920	79·7	75·5	81	S W	4·7	...	K, CK	
		16	29·787	29·805	81·5	74·5	70	S	8·8	...	.....	*a, d*
	3rd	10	29·887	29·905	73·7	71·5	89	S E	9·8	0·84	N, K	*d*
		16	29·780	29·804	79·5	74·5	78	S E	9·2	...	K, K	
	4th	10	29·907	29·925	79·2	74·9	81	S by W	7·1	0·01	CS	
		16	29·805	29·823	85·5	74·5	67	S W	3·3	...	K	
Saugor Island.	Feb. 27th	10	30·016	30·022	79	73	73	S S W	.....	...	C	*b, m*
		16	29·898	29·904	81	75	74	S	.....	...	.....	*b, m*
	28th	10	29·937	29·943	81	76	78	S W	.....	...	C	*b*
		16	29·798	29·804	81	76	78	S	.....	...	C	*b, m*
	29th	10	29·904	29·910	82	76	74	S S W	.....	...	.....	*b, m*
		16	29·776	29·781	83	77	75	S S W	.....	...	C	*b, m*
	Mar. 1st	10	29·932	29·938	81	77	82	S W	.....	...	N	*b, m*
		16	29·835	29·831	82	76	74	S	.....	...	N	*b, m*
	2nd	10	29·921	29·927	80	75	78	S W	.....	...	N	*m*
		16	29·789	29·795	82	76	74	S	.....	...	N	*b, m*
	3rd	10	29·885	29·891	79	77	90	S W	.....	0·30	N	*b, p*
		16	29·779	29·785	83	78	78	S	.....	...	N	*b, m*
	4th	10	29·918	29·924	82	77	78	W S W	.....	...	N	*b, m*
		16	29·824	29·830	84	78	75	S W	.....	...	N	*b, m*
Chittagong.	Feb. 27th	10	29·938	30·032	76	66	56	N N E	1·0	...	.....	*m*
		16	29·827	29·919	83	65	34	W	4·2	...	.....	*a*
	28th	10	29·886	29·979	78	67	53	N	5·2	...	.....	*m*
		16	29·755	29·847	85	67	34	W S W	3·8	...	.....	*a*
	29th	10	29·883	29·976	79	73	73	E S E	4·5	...	K	*g*
		16	29·753	29·846	81	74	70	S W	12·6	...	CK	*g*
	Mar. 1st	10	29·930	30·013	78	72	73	E S E	6·3	...	K	*g*
		16	29·815	29·908	80	73	70	S	5·8	...	K	*g*
	2nd	10	29·880	29·973	78	72	73	N	4·4	...	CK, KS	*m*
		16	29·790	29·883	81	74	70	W S W	11·3	...	CK	*a*
	3rd	10	29·869	29·964	69	66	84	N N E	5·6	...	K, KS	*g*
		16	29·791	29·886	69	66	84	N N E	5·7	0·30	.....	*d, a, u, lc. r.*
	4th	10	29·883	29·980	77	72	77	E N E	4·3	...	K, KS	*g*
		16	29·767	29·859	83	74	63	S W	9·3	...	.....	*a*
Madras.	Feb. 26th	10	30·009	30·039	82	72	59	S E by S	6	...	.....	*c*
		16	29·911	29·941	83	73	60	E by S	9	...	.....	*b*
	27th	10	30·018	30·048	83	72	56	S E	4	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·895	29·925	84	73	56	E S E	8	...	.....	*b*
	28th	10	29·993	30·023	82	71	55	S E	6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·866	29·896	82	72	59	S E by S	11	...	.....	*b*
	29th	10	29·956	29·986	82	70	52	S S E	9	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·847	29·877	82	72	59	S E by S	13	...	.....	*b*
	Mar. 1st	10	29·961	29·991	84	70	46	S S E	9	...	.....	*b, g*
		16	29·822	29·852	83	74	64	S E by S	14	...	.....	*b*
	2nd	10	29·943	29·973	87	75	55	S by W	8	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·772	29·802	83	76	71	S E	14	...	.....	*b*
	3rd	10	29·931	29·961	86	72	48	S	11	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·801	29·831	84	74	60	S E	13	...	.....	*b*
Cuttack.	Feb. 27th	10	29·995	30·007	93	71	52	S	1·0	...	CK	*b*
		16	29·777	29·858	92	68	24	S	4·0	...	C	*b*
	28th	10	29·843	29·925	85	74	57	S S W	2·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·705	29·786	91	73	39	S S W	9·1	...	K	*b*
	29th	10	29·823	29·905	86	75	57	S S W	3·4	...	C	*b*
		16	29·670	29·751	94	77	43	S	2·8	...	K	*b*
	Mar. 1st	10	29·820	29·902	86	73	51	S	5·8	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·683	29·764	92	72	34	S	7·8	...	K	*b*
	2nd	10	29·823	29·905	83	73	60	S S W	4·8	...	C, K C	
		16	29·683	29·765	86	73	51	S S W	10·5	...	K, NC	
	3rd	10	29·843	29·925	85	74	57	S S W	3·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·845	29·760	92	74	39	S S W	4·6	...	K, CK	*b*
	4th	10	29·841	29·924	81	74	70	N N E	2·4	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·708	29·789	95	68	19	W N W	2·3	...	C	*b*
Akyab.	Feb. 27th	10	30·020	30·042	87	71	69	N E	2·8	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·889	29·910	83	72	71	W	6·6	...	.....	*b*
	28th	10	29·983	30·005	76	70	72	E N E	2·8	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·816	29·838	82	75	70	W	8·0	...	.....	*b*
	29th	10	29·953	29·974	80	72	66	E S E	2·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·846	29·867	83	71	52	W	4·1	...	.....	*b*
	Mar. 1st	10	29·970	29·992	80	73	70	E	2·3	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·889	29·911	80	73	70	W	9·9	...	.....	*b*
	2nd	10	29·950	29·972	81	71	59	E S E	1·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·846	29·871	81	73	66	N N W	6·5	...	.....	*b*
	3rd	10	29·975	29·997	80	72	66	E	2·3	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·814	29·836	84	72	53	W	6·8	...	.....	*b*
	4th	10	29·967	29·989	82	75	70	E	2·2	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·866	29·877	89	75	67	W	7·3	...	.....	*b*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 4th February 1876.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,
In charge of Meteorological Office, Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 29th February 1876.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○	●		lb	Miles.	In.		
Feb....	22nd	29·871	83·5	63·0	134·0	72·8	64·3	57·5	0·61	S W & S by W	...	118·6	.....	...	Clear.
	23rd	·789	86·5	70·5	133·7	77·1	71·5	67·6	·74	S by W & S S W	0·3	160·4	.....	...	Overcast and cirrostrati. Slightly foggy from 3 to 5 A.M.: sheet lightning on north-east at 11½ P.M.
	24th	·772	87·5	72·5	136·8	78·4	71·9	67·3	·70	S by W & S W	...	231·9	.....	...	Clear and cirrostrati.
	25th	·878	82·5	66·5	136·0	73·9	66·6	51·3	·47	N N W, W & S	0·2	161·2	.....	●	Clear and cirri.
	26th	·941	85·0	63·2	132·6	73·8	65·0	58·8	·61	W by S & W	...	98·0	.....	...	Clear.
	27th	·929	86·5	68·5	135·3	75·7	70·1	66·2	·73	S W & S by W	...	68·5	.....	..	Chiefly clear. Foggy from 2 to 8 A.M.
	28th	·842	87·5	71·0	138·0	78·0	73·0	69·5	·76	S by W, S S W & S	0·2	169·5	.....	...	Chiefly clear.
	29th	·810	90·0	71·0	135·2	80·2	73·4	69·0	·65	S S W & S W	0·2	238·5	.....	...	Cumuli and clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain-gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		○
The extreme variation of temperature during the past eight days	...	27·0
The maximum temperature during the past eight days	...	90·0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	88·8
The mean humidity during the past eight days	...	0·66
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·58
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 29th ... by lower rain-gauge	...	Nil.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 29th ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	0·12
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 29th February	...	2·93
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	1·46

GOPEENAUTH SEN,

The 3rd March 1876. *In charge of the Observatory.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 19th February 1876, on 158½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts		Weight carried.	Receipts		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	37,408	31,195 10 9	2,839 12 1	1,06,988 26	25,519 8 7	2,339 5 10	5,198 17 11
Or per mile of railway	236	197 2 1	18 1 5	675 38	161 4 2	14 15 8	32 17 1
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	220,467	1,59,982 6 8	14,665 1 1	7,29,315 6	1,80,771 2 1	16,570 13 8	31,235 14 9
Total for 8 weeks ...	257,875	1,91,178 1 0	17,524 13 2	8,36,303 32	2,06,290 10 8	18,909 19 6	36,434 12 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	36,357	30,516 8 9	2,797 7 0	1,04,566 6	29,626 14 10	2,715 16 6	5,513 3 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	230	192 13 5	17 13 6	1,022 21	187 3 5	17 3 3	34 16 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	247,070	1,76,403 2 5	16,170 5 9	11,56,113 32	2,25,235 6 8	20,646 11 7	36,816 17 4

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th February 1876, on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	132,329½	1,77,683 8 3	16,287 13 1	10,07,274 0*	4,13,855 0 0*	37,936 14 3	54,224 7 4	18,830½†	86,401½†	105,231½
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	138 15 6	12 14 7	.....	323 6 2	29 12 10	42 7 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	908,835	17,34,570 15 6	159,002 6 9	71,13,057 0	29,02,215 7 5	266,105 3 0	425,105 9 9	140,610	758,704	899,763
Total for 8 weeks	1041,164½	19,12,254 7 9	175,289 19 10	81,20,331 0	33,16,070 7 5	304,039 17 3	479,329 17 1	159,440½	845,105½	1,004,994½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	133,525½	2,23,228 1 3	20,462 11 6	10,49,900 20	4,37,121 2 6	40,088 0 11	60,550 12 5	43,651	73,849	117,480
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	174 6 11	15 19 9	.....	341 11 7	31 6 6	47 6 3	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	962,626½	14,36,271 0 3	131,658 3 6	78,49,681 20	32,64,479 4 9	299,310 12 1	454,568 15 7	147,569	6,10,864	958,433

* Deducted Mds. 52,780-36 and Rs. 21,768-12, being differences between approximate and audited returns to week ended 26th January 1876.

† Added miles 4,011½ to Coaching and 4,987½ to Merchandise, short included in week ended 29th January 1876.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th February 1876, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	5,389	17,285 2 0	1,584 9 4	89,038 0*	18,141 13 0*	1,663 0 0	3,247 9 4	1,240½†	6,097½†	10,338½
Or per mile of railway	.....	77 4 6	7 1 7	.....	81 1 4	7 8 8	14 10 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	47,490½	1,47,375 15 0	13,509 2 3	7,03,327 10	1,59,984 4 6	14,665 4 6	28,174 13 9	32,057½	40,772½	72,830½
Total for 8 weeks	52,795½	1,64,661 1 0	15,093 11 7	7,92,359 10	1,78,126 1 6	16,328 4 6	31,422 3 1	33,298½	46,870	83,148½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,314½	28,095 0 0	2,575 7 6	93,296 0	20,186 14 0	2,075 9 3	5,250 16 9	5,424	6,395	11,819
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	125 9 1	11 10 2	.....	150 7 1	11 19 2	23 9 4	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	46,168½	1,64,173 3 8	15,049 4 2	7,99,088 10	2,30,227 11 0	21,104 4 1	36,153 8 3	38,290	48,346	86,645

* Deducted Mds. 11,813-10 and Rs. 5,354-11, being differences between approximate and audited returns to week ended 29th January 1876.

† Deducted miles 10½ from Coaching and 4½ from Merchandise, excess included in week ended 29th January 1876.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th February 1876, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	11,029	1,496 0 0	140 12 0	22,464 0	740 0 0	74 0 0	228 12 0
Or per mile of railway	394	53 8 0	5 7 0	802 0	26 8 0	2 13 0	8 0 0
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	79,963	10,587 0 0	1,058 14 0	1,56,168 0	4,273 0 0	427 6 0	1,486 0 0
Total for 9 weeks ...	90,992	12,083 0 0	1,206 6 0	1,58,632 0	5,013 0 0	501 6 0	1,709 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,589	1,457 0 0	145 14 0	22,733 0	801 6 0	80 2 0	225 16 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	378	52 0 7	5 4 1	811 30	28 9 11	2 17 3	8 1 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	83,491	10,709 2 6	1,070 0 4	1,48,606 30	5,135 6 9	513 10 10	1,583 11 2

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th February 1876, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,376	1,061 0 0	106 2 0	6,678 0	589 0 0	58 18 0	165 0 0
Or per mile of railway	87	39 0 0	3 18 0	245 0	21 8 0	2 3 0	6 1 0
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	14,513	7,382 0 0	738 4 0	78,594 0	6,149 0 0	614 18 0	1,353 2 0
Total for 9 weeks ...	16,889	8,443 0 0	844 6 0	85,272 0	6,738 0 0	673 16 0	1,518 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,745	1,296 2 0	129 12 3	10,138 10	741 0 0	74 2 0	203 14 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	64	47 9 0	4 15 1	372 2	27 3 1	2 14 5	7 9 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	13,141	9,735 0 11	973 10 1	57,682 0	4,582 0 0	458 4 0	1,431 14 1

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Thursday, the 2nd March 1876.

Present:

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
The Hon'ble H. L. Dampier,
The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg, Kt.,
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds,
The Hon'ble H. Bell,
The Hon'ble Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee, Rai Bahadoor,
The Hon'ble Baboo Ramshunker Sen, Rai Bahadoor,
The Hon'ble T. W. Brookes,
The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal,
The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Ashgar Ali Dilee Jung, c.s.i.,
and
The Hon'ble Moulvie Meer Mahomed Ali.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier, the Council proceeded with the further consideration of the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities, in order to the settlement of its clauses.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier said that, having looked more carefully into the Bill with reference to the amendments which had been made, he found it necessary to move the following amendments in some of the clauses which had already been passed.

In section 49, which provided for the appointment of a Secretary and other officers, he moved the insertion of the words "Engineer or Health Officer" after the word "Secretary" in the third line. It had been brought to his notice that there were water-works in some of the more advanced municipalities which might render necessary the appointment of an Engineer in such places, and that in Howrah and the Suburbs of Calcutta the appointment of a Health Officer might be necessary.

The motion was put and agreed to.

In section 50, which provided for security to be taken from collectors of taxes or tolls, the words "and from every other officer whose duty it is to receive or expend money on behalf of the Commissioners" were inserted after the word "tolls" in the third line.

In section 62 verbal corrections were made in the amendments, which were agreed to at the last meeting.

Section 76 was agreed to.

Section 77 specified the additional taxes which might be levied in any municipality, and amongst these was the following: "(*c*) tolls on ferries and roads."

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal moved the omission of the words "and roads." There was another part in another chapter of the Bill which was devoted to this subject; but he thought the principle of the tax might be discussed in connection with the clause now before them, and he therefore thought it proper to propose the amendment which he now moved. When this Bill was introduced, he took the opportunity to state that the levy of tolls on roads was open to great objection, and several hon'ble members, he believed, were of the same opinion. It was a most inconvenient and oppressive mode of taxation, led to great abuses, and was a source of constant irritation. He did not know what was the financial yield of this impost in the several municipalities which had recourse to it, but he believed it could not be large. At any rate, the hon'ble mover of the Bill was probably in a position to enlighten us on that point; but he might observe that wherever tolls were levied on roads great complaints were made by the people. They did not object to pay tolls on ferries; but road tolls were a fertile source of annoyance, harassment, and irritation. He might remind the Council that not many years ago, when the question of a road cess was under discussion, Mr. Leonard, the then Public Works Secretary, who, it might be presumed, represented the views of the Government of the day, wrote a very exhaustive note on the subject, and pointed out the objections which existed to the system of levying tolls on roads. One of the grounds put forward in support of the road cess was, that tolls on roads could then be done away with. So, for the sake of consistency, he submitted that road tolls in municipalities ought to be abolished, even if they were productive financially. On these grounds he proposed the amendment which he had moved.

The Hon'ble Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee said that the first toll on roads seemed to have been introduced in 1837-38. Subsequently a law was passed—Act VIII of 1851—which authorized the levy of rates of toll not exceeding the rates mentioned in the schedule, to be levied upon any road or bridge made or repaired at the expense of the Government: so that the object of the Act appeared to be that when roads or bridges were made or repaired at the expense of the Government, then only should there be a levy of a toll. Then an Act was passed in 1864—Act XV of that year—by which the Schedule of Act VIII of 1851 was repealed and another schedule substituted. The original intention of Government seemed to be the levy of the tolls on roads and bridges made or repaired by the Government only. Now, it appeared that the Municipal Act imposed a tax on horses, carriages, and carts in Howrah and the Suburbs and other places for keeping roads in good order, and for the construction of new roads. So that the very object for which the law of 1851 was passed was effected by the subsequent enactment of the municipal laws. Besides,

we had a license tax to be paid by owners of carts and bullocks, and also a tax by householders for keeping the roads in municipalities in good order. To levy a further tax on roads, would be to impose a double tax on cart-owners and householders, who already paid a separate tax under the Municipal Acts. He therefore thought that, on principle, a double tax ought not to be levied, and he agreed with the hon'ble member in the amendment which he had proposed.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER would ask the Council to postpone the consideration of the amendment until he had time to learn what the practical effect of giving up tolls on roads would be. He had already said, when introducing this Bill, that this tax was admitted to be harassing and vexatious; still it was unfortunately necessary to do many things which were more or less harassing to obtain money when it was required.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said he had only one observation to make with reference to what had fallen from the hon'ble mover of the Bill, and that was that if it was impossible to do away with tolls on roads which already existed in municipalities, it might be provided that no such tolls should be levied hereafter. That would have the effect of merely sanctioning existing tolls. He believed that no tolls were now levied on Government roads, and that the principle of having these toll-bars was generally condemned.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said tolls on roads were now existing, and he thought the Government ought not to give up existing imposts without further inquiry as to what the effect would be; so, if the Council would agree, he should be glad to postpone the consideration of the amendment until the hon'ble mover of the Bill had an opportunity of considering its effect.

The further consideration of the section was then postponed.

Section 78 was agreed to.

Section 79 provided that the duration of assessments and valuations under the Act should be "three years."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the substitution of the words "six years" for the words "three years." He said he had been led to make this proposal with a view to make this part of the mofussil municipal law uniform with the Calcutta municipal law. In the Calcutta Bill the duration of the assessment was fixed at six years; and if it had been thought reasonable to limit the period of assessment to six years in Calcutta, it appeared to him that it would be much more reasonable to fix that limit in the mofussil.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG hardly thought that the circumstances of Calcutta and the mofussil were analogous. The value of property in Calcutta was well known, and was not likely to alter very much; but the circumstances in mofussil towns were quite different, and he must therefore oppose the amendment.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he was also inclined to think that the circumstances of mofussil municipalities would be liable to more variation; some might flourish much, others might fall into decadence. Three years was the period fixed in the existing law, and he did not see any reason for altering it.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that as often as a new assessment was made the people were liable to great excitement and harassment, and therefore he thought the popular mind would be set at rest by the prolongation of the term for which an assessment would continue in force; the value of property in the mofussil did not rise so rapidly as to necessitate frequent changes in the assessments.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT did not think there was sufficient occasion to alter the existing law. He thought they ought to be careful, in a Bill which was merely to consolidate and amend the law, not to make alterations unless some necessity was shown. It was not as if they were framing a new law, but they were merely consolidating the existing law. He was quite willing to make a change wherever good reason for the change was shown.

The motion was negatived, and the section was agreed to.

The second clause of section 80 provided as follows:—

"Provided that no rate shall be assessed or levied on any building which is used exclusively as a place of worship, as a hospital, or police station, or for any purposes of the Municipality"

On the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL the words "on any arable land or" were inserted after the word "levied," arable land not being subject to assessment under the existing law.

The HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN moved the insertion of the words "an educational institution" after the word "hospital." He thought that schools and places of public instruction ought not to be assessed. Places of worship might be very necessary for religious training, and hospitals might be necessary for the cure of bodily diseases; so also places of instruction were very necessary for moral and intellectual training; and he would therefore declare that such institutions should be exempted from assessment.

The HON'BLE MOULVIE MEER MAHOMED ALI observed that many schools were opened with a view to gain, and he did not think that such places should be exempted from taxation; he would, however, exempt schools which were open for purposes of charity.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER did not think the principle of the amendment was good. Of course, if it was desirable from large-heartedness to encourage education by relieving it from the pressure of taxation, it might be done; but on principle he thought educational buildings should pay their own share of municipal taxation.

After some further conversation the motion was put and negatived.

The HON'BLE MR DAMPIER moved the omission of the words "or for any purposes of the municipality." He had lately received a communication from the Dacca Municipality, and one from the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs. They represented that municipalities often hired the buildings they used, and when they did so, there was no reason why the tax payable by the proprietor of those buildings should not be levied.

The motion was agreed to; and on the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL the words "or police station" were also omitted in this section, and in line 5 of section 88.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the insertion of the following section after section 80:—

80A. "Whenever any tax shall have been assessed on any person in respect of his occupation of two or more holdings, and the aggregate of the amount so assessed upon him shall exceed eighty-four rupees per annum, such person may, within fifteen days of the publication of the notice of the preparation of the assessment list as provided by section 101, apply to the Commissioners to cancel such assessment, and to substitute for the total amount of tax so assessed upon him in respect of the said holdings a rate to be calculated at seven and a half per centum on the annual value of such holdings; and the Commissioners shall thereupon substitute such rate, and, for the purpose of calculating the amount of such rate, shall determine the annual value of the said holdings in the manner provided by section 90.

Every rate imposed under this section shall be payable by the occupier of the holdings so rated."

He said that this section was intended to meet the difficulty which had arisen with reference to the tax on persons, with special reference to the use of the term "holding." The hon'ble and learned Advocate-General had pointed out that where the tax levied was an assessment on the person according to his property and circumstances, it was very important to define what a holding should be, because the maximum of that tax was Rs. 84 a year, or Rs. 7 a month on each holding. The case of a millionaire having a large area of land covered with several buildings had been taken for illustration; and it had been contended that if you left it to the discretion of the Commissioners, and did not define what a separate holding should be, they might split up the property into several holdings, and tax the owner up to the maximum for each of the holdings into which they chose to divide the property. After considering the question, the conclusion arrived at by the Advocate-General, the hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Bell) and the speaker, was that the definition of the word "holding" would not be of much importance if such a clause as the one he had just read were put into the Bill; the effect of which would be this, that in any place in which an assessment on the person was in force, if any person had been assessed at more than Rs. 7 per month, and in respect of more than one holding, the person so assessed might say—"Instead

of this assessment I elect to have a rate of 7½ per cent. imposed on the value of each holding;" whereupon the Commissioners would be obliged to tax the holdings accordingly, the tax of course being paid by the occupier and not by the owner.

His Honor the President said he was in favor of the amendment as far as it went. Whether it obviated all the difficulties that had been raised, he was not sure; but as far as it went, it appeared to him to be good, inasmuch as it imposed a check on the undue multiplication of holdings for the purpose of assessment. He understood the abuse lay in this, that at the time of assessment a particular number of holdings might be arbitrarily made for the purpose of assessment. He quite agreed that it was very desirable to impose a check on such a multiplication of holdings, and in so far as the amendment imposed this check he was in favor of the amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

Section 81 empowered "the Commissioners" to exempt from assessment any person whom they might deem too poor to pay the tax.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal moved the insertion of the words "at a meeting" after the word "Commissioners" in the first line. He thought that exemptions ought not to be made without the sanction of the Commissioners at a meeting.

The Hon'ble Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee observed that practically the inquiry into claims to exemption on the ground of poverty would take up a good deal of the time of the Commissioners. He would leave the Chairman to determine these cases, and if any person was dissatisfied with the decision of the Chairman he could appeal to the Commissioners, and then the general powers given to the Commissioners at a meeting might be exercised by them by way of appeal.

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg would not allow every petty order of the Chairman to be made subject to an appeal to the Commissioners. These matters would be very much better decided by the Chairman than by the Commissioners at a meeting.

After some further conversation the motion was put and negatived, and the section was agreed to.

Section 82 was agreed to.

Section 83 empowered the Commissioners to alter assessments under certain circumstances.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal moved the omission of the words "to be inadequate and" in line 8. He said that this section provided that the Commissioners might, at any time after the publication of the assessment list, assess any person who was without authority omitted therefrom, or whose liability to assessment had accrued thereafter; and might enhance any assessment which appeared to them to be inadequate, and to have been so made owing to mistake or fraud. He wished to be informed whether this enhancement might be made during the currency of the assessment, that was to say, within the three years for which the assessment was to remain undisturbed. [The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier said that it was so.] Then this section would override the other sections as to assessment. The ground of inadequacy was after all a very slender ground, and would be open to misconstruction. He submitted that where there had been mistake or fraud which could be proved, the assessment ought to be revised, but no assessment ought to be enhanced merely because it appeared to be inadequate; for if you allowed the assessments which were made for three years to be disturbed on so slight a ground, it would open a wide loophole for enhancement.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier explained that the essence of the provision was that the assessment was made by mistake or fraud; according to the wording it must be inadequate, *and* have been so made by mistake or fraud.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal accepted the explanation which had been made and withdrew his amendment.

The section was then agreed to, and so also were Sections 84 to 96.

Section 97 gave power to revise the valuation and assessment on holdings.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the insertion of the following words at the end of paragraph 1 :—

"A notice shall be served upon the owner or occupier of every holding which may be so assessed, or the assessment of which might be fixed at a higher sum than what was prevailing for the time being."

He thought that in every case where an assessment was increased or newly made, notice should be served on the owner or occupier. That was not clear from this or any subsequent section, and he therefore proposed the amendment.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he thought the hon'ble member would withdraw his amendment if he looked at Sections 102 and 104. Anybody who had an assessment imposed upon him for the first time, or whose assessment was enhanced in any manner whatever, might appeal according to the procedure laid down for the review of assessments. Now, when was this appeal to be made? Section 104 said within one of two periods, whichever should last expire; either within one month from the publication of the assessment list (which would not apply to a single assessment made within the year), or "within fifteen days from the date of service of the first notice of demand for payment at the rate in respect of which the application is made;" so that practically there were fifteen days given to apply for a review whenever an assessment was altered.

After some further conversation the motion was by leave withdrawn, and the section was then agreed to.

Sections 98 and 99 were agreed to.

Section 100 provided a penalty for failure to give notice within ten days of the re-occupation of a house, for which a remission or refund of the rate had been made.

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI moved the substitution of the words "one month" for "ten days" in line six, and of the word "twice" for "three times" in line seven. He considered that ten days was too short a time to allow for giving the notice required, and that the penalty of three times the amount of rate was too severe for the offence. The failure might be caused by oversight or illness, and he thought there could be no harm in allowing one month.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER observed that the penalty in the Calcutta Act was the same, namely, three times the amount of the rate; he must oppose the amendment, on the ground that the Select Committee had considered and decided the point.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that it was quite clear that the person who owned a house must know that it had been re-occupied, and if he failed to give notice of re-occupation, he ought to be made to pay the penalty prescribed. The temptation not to give notice was immense.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL observed that the head of the family might be absent, and the inmates of the family might be incapable of giving the notice required; he thought therefore that some further time be allowed.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said he agreed with the hon'ble mover of the Bill that when these matters had been decided by the Select Committee, the Council ought not to reverse the decision without some good grounds. He thought the period of ten days was quite sufficient time to allow for the giving of this notice: if a man had a month's grace, he would take his time about it and probably forget it altogether; but if you limited him to ten days, as soon as his house was re-occupied he would give information. If, as the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) had suggested, the owner or proprietor were absent, still his agent, the person who admitted the new tenant into the house, would be competent to give notice that the house was re-occupied, and was again subject to taxation. MR. BELL did not see that any sufficient reason had been given to alter the time fixed by the section or to reduce the penalty.

The motion was put and negatived, and the section was agreed to.

Section 101 related to the publication of assessment lists.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that, in reference to this very important section, he had received a suggestion from the Chairman of the Suburban Municipality. The effect of this section and of Section 348, taken together, came to this, that the assessment list and the valuation and rating lists were to be deposited in the office of the Commissioners—kept posted up at the door of

the Commissioners' building—and an extract of so much of them as related to the jurisdiction of any police station was also to be posted up at such police station. Mr. Wilson, the Chairman of the Suburban Commissioners, stated that his rating list occupied 24 folio volumes, and it was absurd to expect these books to be hung up, as *ishtahars* were hung up, at the several police stations. Besides, there would be great expense on account of recopying; and moreover, the assessment boundaries did not coincide with the boundaries of police stations. Therefore it was necessary to give up the idea of hanging up the assessment and rating lists at the police stations and the door of the Commissioners' office; and instead of the assessment and rating lists, it was proposed that a notice in the form given in the first schedule annexed to the Act should be posted up and published by proclamation at the police stations and in the most public manner, informing the people that the lists were ready, and inviting them to go to the office of the Commissioners to inspect them. He thought such a procedure would be quite sufficient, and he therefore moved that in Section 101 the following be substituted:—

"When the assessment list of the tax upon persons mentioned in Section 78, or the valuation and rating list of the rate on the annual value of holdings mentioned in Section 92, shall have been prepared and signed by the Chairman, the Commissioners shall cause the notice in form A, or the notice in form B of the first schedule (as the case may be), to be published in the manner required by Section 348."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bell said he thought it would be absurd to expect these lists to be copied and hung up at the police stations, but it appeared to him that something further ought to be done. When a new assessment was made for the first time, special notice should be given. That was the law now, as laid down by Act III of 1864, the thirtieth section of which provided that in all cases in which any property was for the first time assessed, or the assessment was increased, special notice thereof should be given to the owners or occupiers of such property. He thought that if a provision to that effect were inserted, it would meet all the requirements of the case.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier observed that he had already stated that the special notice referred to was contained in the notice of demand which was to be presented with the Bill; if any change was made in the rate of tax, it would be specially pointed out in the notice of demand that the assessee was at liberty to apply for review of the assessment instead of paying the amount demanded. Hon'ble members would observe that there was a note to that effect in the form of the notice of demand given in the second schedule.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bell expressed himself satisfied, and thought that that would meet all his objections.

The motion was then carried.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier, amendments which were rendered necessary by the adoption of the previous motion, were made in Sections 79, 92, 96, 97, 104, 348, and Forms A and B of the first schedule.

Section 102 was agreed to.

Section 103 provided that applications for review of assessment should be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners, who should be appointed by the Chairman.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal moved the insertion of the words "other than the Chairman or Vice-Chairman" after the words "three Commissioners" in line 4, and the substitution of the words "Commissioners at a meeting" for the word "Chairman" in line 6. The object of his amendments was to make this provision of the Mofussil Bill correspond with a similar provision in the Calcutta Bill. That Bill provided that the executive officers of the Municipality should not sit on the Bench of Justices to hear appeals. Similarly, he proposed that in the mofussil the Appellate Board should be constituted of Commissioners other than the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, who were executive officers.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bell said mofussil municipalities were very differently constituted from that of Calcutta with regard to its members. It was a matter of very great difficulty in a mofussil municipality to get the attendance of members to hear these assessment cases. As Chairman of one of these municipalities, he had been compelled to sit because he could get no

other members to do so. He therefore doubted very much whether it was expedient to pass this amendment, especially as in these assessment matters it was of very great importance to have either the Chairman or Vice-Chairman on the Bench, as it was of the greatest consequence that these assessment appeals should be properly decided. The great majority of gentlemen who sat on Municipal Boards in the mofussil were not very well conversant with judicial duties, and the revision of assessments was in fact a sort of judicial inquiry. He thought it would be very unfortunate if the Chairman and Vice-Chairman were to be excluded from these Appellate Benches.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER observed that he would adhere to the recommendation of the Committee on both these points; and after what had fallen from the hon'ble member who had just spoken, his opinion was stronger than it was before. The first amendment would be absolutely unworkable.

The motion was put and negatived, and the section was then agreed to.

Sections 104 to 109 were agreed to.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of the words "and a fee of two annas as costs of service" after the words "due" in line 6 of Section 110. It appeared to him that as this section was worded, the cost of the service of a bill was to be levied whether the bill was paid instantly or not. Now, municipal taxes were levied not only for general municipal purposes, but also for the collection of the taxes themselves, and he did not understand why a separate fee should be levied for the collection of the tax. This fee, he believed, was not leviable under the existing law, and it was one of those innovations which were open to serious objection.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER explained that the words did appear to be out of place. Under the old law a charge was made when a notice of demand was served; but in the Bill as it stood it was provided that the notice of demand should be served simultaneously with the bill; and if the person paid the bill in fifteen days, no process would be necessary, and no fee would have to be paid.

The motion was carried, and the section as amended was agreed to.

Section 111 was agreed to.

Section 112 provided the mode of executing distress warrants.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the insertion of the words "under an order signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman" after the word "except" in line 15. He thought it was very necessary that some check should be placed on the executive officers of the municipality in carrying out duties of this description. They were too apt to oppress the people, and by way of check, he proposed that they should not be authorized to break open doors unless they held an order signed by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman. In the mofussil the people were not always able to protect themselves, and great abuses and oppressions were practised upon them by persons who were dressed in brief authority.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL explained that the order signed by the Chairman authorized the warrant officer to enter a house; but he was not to enter or break open any room appropriated for the zenana, or residence of women, except after three hours' notice, and opportunity given for the retirement of the women. He thought that if the officer had the authority of the Chairman to enter a house, surely that was quite sufficient, and he did not see that any further security was required.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn, and the section was agreed to.

The HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN moved the insertion of the following section after Section 113:—

113A. "All officers and servants of the Commissioners, and all chowkidars, constables and other officers of the police are prohibited from purchasing any such property at any such sale as aforesaid."

It was a mere reproduction of the existing law; and as it was a very wholesome provision against abuse by municipal and police servants, he hoped the Council would take care to secure the protection provided by this section.

The motion was agreed to.

Section 124 provided a penalty of three times the amount for keeping a carriage or horse without a license.

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI moved the substitution of the word "twice" for "three times" in line 5. He thought a penalty of three times the amount of license fee was very heavy, and that twice the amount would be sufficient.

His HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that he supposed this amendment was open to the same objection that had been taken to a previous one of a similar nature, namely that the Select Committee had decided the matter, and that the penalty was the same in the Calcutta Bill.

The motion was put and negatived, and the section was then agreed to.

Section 125 was agreed to.

Section 126 empowered the Commissioners to compound with livery stable-keepers and others.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the insertion of the words "or with any other person" after the word "hire" in line 6. The object of the amendment was to enable the Commissioners to compound with private individuals. The Dacca Municipal Commissioners had strongly recommended the amendment; they considered that persons would rather pay a little more to save the trouble and annoyance of constantly applying for licenses.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG thought the amendment altogether unnecessary. In his experience people generally compounded for a less payment than what they would otherwise have to make, and not for more.

The motion was by leave withdrawn, and the section was agreed to.

Section 127 prescribed a penalty of three times the amount upon persons who, having compounded, refused to pay the sum on demand.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL moved the omission of this section. He saw no reason why default in paying the tax under this section should be treated in a different way to a default in the payment of any other tax.

The motion was agreed to.

Sections 128 to 130 were agreed to.

Section 131 related to the registration and numbering of carts, and specified certain exemptions.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the following additional exemption was inserted :—

"(*c*) Which are kept in Howrah or within the suburbs of Calcutta."

Sections 132 to 141 were agreed to.

In Section 142 the penalty for refusing to leave a ferry boat was, on the motion of the HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASGHAR ALI, reduced from "rupees twenty-five" to "rupees ten."

Section 143 prescribed a penalty for keeping an unauthorized ferry.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the addition of the following proviso :—

"Provided this section shall not apply to any private ferry which may be in existence at the time this Act comes into force."

This section, he said, gave a discretion to the Commissioners as to ferries already in existence, and under another section power was given to the Commissioners to take over a ferry by paying compensation, and if a new ferry was established, a license was to be granted. He did not think it would be fair or equitable that the Commissioners should have power to interfere with existing ferries which they might not require for their own purposes. Vested rights, he submitted, ought not to be unnecessarily interfered with.

The motion was carried, and the section as amended was then agreed to.

Section 144 prescribed a penalty of fifty rupees for keeping an unauthorized ferry, and a further fine of ten rupees a day during the continuance of the offence.

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASGHAR ALI moved the substitution of the words "twenty-five" for "fifty" in line 4, and of "five" for "ten" in line 5.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier observed that he could not consent to the amendment, as the penalty here prescribed was for a deliberate offence, committed for the sake of pecuniary gain.

The motion was by leave withdrawn, and the section was agreed to.

The consideration of Sections 145 to 150 was postponed.

Section 151 was as follows:—

"The Commissioners may grant a lease of any municipal ferry or toll-bar for any period not exceeding three years."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bell moved the insertion of the following words at the end of the section:—

"and may at any time cancel such lease. Whenever such lease is cancelled otherwise than under Section 141, the Commissioners shall make adequate compensation to the lessee of the ferry. In case the lessee of the ferry refuses to accept the compensation offered by the Commissioners, the amount to be paid as compensation shall be determined by the Commissioner of the division."

He did not know whether there was any great necessity for this amendment, because it might be provided for under the terms of the lease; but his object in granting the Commissioners power to cancel a lease within three years was this. It happened often that circumstances occurred which made the Commissioners desirous of raising or reducing the tolls throughout the municipality, but if a lease existed no alteration in the rates could be made. Or the Commissioners might wish to introduce improved boats; but no lessee would put an improved ferry-boat during the continuance of his lease. In the interest, therefore, of the public, he thought it desirable to give the Commissioners power to cancel leases on making suitable compensation.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal was sorry he could not concur in the amendment. The Commissioners might exercise their discretion in the granting of leases. The section did not bind them to grant a lease for three years, but when a lease was executed, it would not be fair or just that it should be left to the discretion of the Commissioners to cancel the lease: when once an agreement was made, it ought certainly to hold good for the term for which it was granted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier did not see the force of the hon'ble member's objection. If, with this clause staring him in the face, a contractor came in and took a lease, knowing at the time that the Commissioners might, if they wished, at any time cancel it on public grounds, and that he was to receive compensation for such cancellation, Mr. Dampier could not see any hardship in the matter, as the contractor would not be taken by surprise, and would receive in one shape what he failed to receive in another.

The motion was put and negatived, and the section was agreed to; so also was Section 152.

Section 153 prescribed a penalty of fifty rupees for neglecting to hang up a table of tolls, and a further fine of ten rupees per day during the continuance of the offence.

The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Ashgar Ali moved the substitution of the word "twenty-five" for "fifty" in line 5, and of "five" for "ten" in line 6. He did not think that so heavy a penalty should be imposed for a simple omission to hang up a table of tolls.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier observed that the failure to hang up the table of tolls might proceed from the wish of the toll collector to keep passengers in ignorance of the tolls he was authorized to charge, and that would be a very serious offence. He did not think any Magistrate would impose the maximum penalty if the failure were caused by circumstances which were beyond control.

The motion was by leave withdrawn, and the section was agreed to.

Sections 154 to 158 were agreed to.

The Hon'ble Baboo Ramshunker Sen moved the insertion of the following after Section 158:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor may in his discretion, by a notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, suspend the levy of tolls on roads and navigable channels, as provided for in this Act, within the limits of any municipality during seasons of general scarcity and distress."

After some conversation the further consideration of the section was postponed.

Sections 159 to 165 were agreed to.

Section 166 provided as follows:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor shall consider the police estimate so transmitted to him, and may approve, reject, or modify, and approve as modified the same or any part thereof.

The Lieutenant-Governor shall also determine whether the whole or some, and what part of the expense of the police provided for in such estimate, shall be borne by the Municipality to which the same refers.

Provided that the expense so to be borne by any municipality in which the tax on persons is in force shall not exceed, for a first-class municipality, the average rate of one rupee and eight annas in the year, and for a second-class municipality, the average rate of one rupee and four annas in the year for each holding in respect of the occupation of which the tax is imposed.

Provided also that the expense so to be borne by any municipality in which the tax on the value of holdings is in force shall not exceed five per centum on the total annual value of such holdings."

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal moved the substitution of the following for the last two paragraphs of the section:—

"Provided that the expense so to be borne by any municipality shall not exceed one-fourth the annual income of such municipality."

He believed that the Council was well aware that the police charges absorbed the greater portion of the income of mofussil municipalities; particularly of second-class municipalities. He held in his hand a statement which showed that in 1873-74 there were 25 first-class municipalities in Bengal, yielding a total annual income of Rs. 10,84,620. He found that the municipalities of the Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah yielded Rs. 4,66,249, and the remaining twenty-three first-class municipalities Rs. 6,18,371. Then it appeared that the police charges of these twenty-three municipalities came to Rs. 1,73,718, and the average income left for other purposes of these municipalities was Rs. 19,332 per annum, or Rs. 1,611 per month. Thus, as regards first-class municipalities, the contribution on account of police charges came to nearly one-fourth of the aggregate income.

Then, with regard to second-class municipalities, he found that in 1873-74 there were 92; and the average income left to them after payment of police was Rs. 3,071 per annum, or about Rs. 250 per month. The total annual income of these second-class municipalities was Rs. 4,90,554; the police charges amounted to Rs. 2,07,920; and the balance, after paying for police, was Rs. 2,82,534. Divide this balance between 92 municipalities, and you would find that the average income was, as he had stated, Rs. 3,071 per annum, or Rs. 250 monthly. Now, with those stubborn facts before the Council, he asked whether mofussil municipalities were in a position to carry out the works and purposes which were being prescribed to them, and whether it was not incumbent on the Government to consider as to how far the police charges could be reduced or supplemented from other funds, and how a sufficient balance could be left of the municipal fund to meet the ordinary requirements of these towns. He need hardly remind the Council that the general revenues ought to be appropriated, to a certain extent, towards the support of the police in mofussil towns. The object of the abkaree revenue was primarily the maintenance of the police. One of the objects of the stamp revenue was also the same. And as in the capital towns the Government contributed one-fourth of the police charges, he did not think it was fair that the cost of the municipal police in the mofussil should be met entirely out of the municipal taxes. If these municipalities were rich, or sufficiently well-to-do, and could afford to contribute towards the entire maintenance of the police without neglecting the legitimate requirements of the tax-payers, he would not object. But it appeared from the figures which he had read, and which were compiled from official records, that after paying police charges, second-class municipalities had not much left to provide for the ordinary requirements of the towns. In fact, out of Rs. 250, which was the balance left, a considerable sum went towards the maintenance of municipal establishments; and the vexatious machinery of municipal taxation seemed to be intended to raise money chiefly for the police and the establishments. When such was the case, it was worthy the consideration of the Council whether a limit should not be put to the liability of second-class towns for the maintenance of the police.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier said this Bill was introduced on the principle of not increasing municipal taxation, and he thought it must also be considered that it was not introduced with the intention of making any radical difference in the application of the municipal funds. At any rate, the amendment which was now proposed was a very large one, and was certainly not one upon which he could venture to speak except under instructions from the Government. Under the existing law, the amount to be applied for police purposes was not to exceed a certain maximum of taxation. An amendment was now proposed to alter it, which would have the effect of throwing on the Government a very increased expenditure on account of police. The question was a new one, and he could not accept the amendment without consultation with the head of the Government.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bell said there appeared to him to be some slight misapprehension with regard to the existing law. Present municipalities fell under two classes; those which were constituted under Act III of 1864, the District Municipal Improvement Act, and those which came under Act VI of 1868, the District Towns Act. The far greater number of municipalities to which the hon'ble member referred came under Act VI of 1868. Now, that Act was introduced into those towns in which Act XX of 1856 was previously in force. Act XX of 1856 was generally called the Chowkeedaree Act. It was introduced into those towns, not for municipal purposes, but to provide funds for the employment of police: that was the first and primary object of Act XX of 1856. It was true that the residue of the funds raised under that Act, after providing for the police, was devoted to conservancy purposes; but that was quite a secondary object of the Act. But the hon'ble member, by his amendment, proposed to reverse the whole preceding legislation on the subject. The primary object of Act XX of 1856 was for police; and if any funds were raised over and above the cost of the police, it might, after the police requirements were satisfied, be devoted to municipal purposes. Such being the case, he thought the hon'ble member had not shown any good grounds for the amendment which he proposed.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal said the statement from which he had given the figures helped him to an answer to the observations which the hon'ble member had just made. He found that the places now under Act XX of 1856 numbered 69, and those under Act VI of 1868 numbered 92. It might be that some of the towns under the operation of Act VI of 1868 were formerly under the operation of Act XX of 1856; but they might have developed since, and have therefore been advanced in the scale of municipal organization. But there existed that distinction which the hon'ble member had pointed out. Where Act XX of 1856 prevailed, there the taxes raised were applied to the maintenance of the police. As regards Act VI of 1868, the number of towns under it, as already mentioned, was 92; and the object of the introduction of that Act into those towns was not simply to provide for the maintenance of the police, but to enable the inhabitants to enjoy those advantages which it was the object of municipal arrangements to confer upon them. With an average income of only Rs. 250 per month, after paying for police, it was idle to expect that second class municipalities could be able to do much.

He entirely concurred with the hon'ble mover of the Bill that this was a very important question, and that action could not be taken by the Council without the concurrence of the Government; and as the hon'ble member proposed to postpone the consideration of the question, Baboo Kristodas Pal readily accepted the suggestion.

His Honor the President said he must explain to the Council that there would be the greatest difficulty in the Government accepting an amendment of this kind, for this reason, amongst others, that if the police in these towns was to be maintained at all, it must be from municipal funds; for there were absolutely no other funds. It was all very well to speak of a charge being thrown on the general revenues; but as regards the police the general revenues were hardly applicable. There were certain allotments made from the general treasury to the local Governments, and the question arose whether they could bear the cost for the town police. He might state that they had the greatest difficulty in providing funds for the regular police force for the rest of the

country, and therefore it was financially impossible that the Government could undertake further burdens on account of the municipal police. Having lately had occasion to carefully scrutinize the police budget in conjunction with others—one or two of whom there present could bear him out—although he quite admitted the desirability of leaving a margin for conservancy purposes, nevertheless from what he saw he must say frankly that the police charges in mofussil towns must be paid as they were now; and if the margin for conservancy improvements was small, we must be content with small improvements. He could not hold out any hope of the Government being able to accede to the amendment of the hon'ble member, much as His Honor might desire to do so if possible. The hon'ble member spoke of stubborn facts; but His Honor ventured to say that there were no facts so stubborn as financial facts. And as to a reduction of the cost of these police, it was a question of the security of life and property, of which the executive authorities were the best judges.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier said, with reference to what had fallen from the hon'ble member on the right (Mr. Bell), that it was admitted that the first municipalities, the first aggregation of men whose urban character was recognized, were brought under taxation expressly to meet the cost of police, whatever was over being made use of for conservancy. The maximum then imposed as leviable under the Chowkidari Act, of which the object was to provide for police, was an average assessment of Rs. 1-8 per house. That was the maximum to be devoted for police purposes in the very lowest form of municipal vitality. Subsequently, it was found desirable, in one of the later laws, to sanction mere formally the raising of funds for conservancy purposes, and thereafter the Magistrate was allowed to raise funds for police and conservancy, provided he did not exceed the original average of Rs. 1-8 per house in any place. Now we came to the maximum in the present Bill, where the system of assessment on persons was in force. The proviso in the section under discussion was as follows:—

"Provided that the expense so to be borne by any municipality in which the tax on persons is in force shall not exceed, for a first-class municipality, the average rate of one rupee and eight annas in the year, and for a second-class municipality the average rate of one rupee and four annas in the year for each holding in respect of the occupation of which the tax is imposed."

It would be seen, therefore, that in the case of second-class municipalities the Bill did actually reduce the maximum which had so long existed by four annas a head.

The motion was then put and negatived, and the section was agreed to.

Sections 167 to 173 were agreed to.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal moved the insertion of the following words after paragraph 2 of Section 174:—

"Any person required to execute a work as aforesaid may show cause to the Commissioners at a meeting why he should not be called upon to execute the said work, and the Commissioners at a meeting shall, after due inquiry, pass such orders upon his application as they may think fit."

And also of the following words at the end of paragraph 3:—

"Provided that such owners or occupiers may submit objections to the items or rates charged as aforesaid to the Commissioners at a meeting."

He said the works which were enjoined under this section were very comprehensive, and he thought that, in common justice to the persons concerned, an opportunity should be given to them to state their objections if they had any. Sometimes the Commissioners—or rather the Chairman, as the term "Commissioners" meant here—might require a person to execute a work which was beyond his means, or which might cause great loss to him; and if the orders of the Chairman in this matter were made final, then there would be no means of redress in cases in which the order might not be quite consistent with justice. It would therefore be fair that the Commissioners at a meeting should allow a hearing to a person who was called upon to execute any work under this section.

The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg observed that if the Chairman was required to carry out sanitary reforms, the objection should be made to him

and not to the Commissioners at a meeting. The Chairman, he thought, would be the best judge of such matters. With all due deference to his colleagues, the Magistrate of the district would probably be right and the Native Commissioners wrong in a matter like this.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL observed that the Magistrate of the district was not always the Chairman of a Municipality; the Chairman very often happened to be the Deputy Magistrate in charge of the sub-division. He thought it a very reasonable proposition that a man, before he was called upon to execute an extensive work, should have an opportunity given to him of stating his objections to the order passed upon him. And he thought that these objections should be made before the Commissioners at a meeting. The Commissioners were generally few in number, and if the work to be executed was of an essential nature, the Chairman would be sure to carry the Commissioners along with him; but if it was not necessary, it was desirable that the opinion of the Commissioners should prevail. The first object ought to be to secure the contentment and prosperity of the people.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG observed that if this amendment were carried, every single order of the Chairman would be appealed. The hon'ble member, who had just spoken, had before expressed the opinion that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to get the Commissioners to meet together to hear appeals; and that as the hearing of appeals required somewhat of a judicial training, the Chairman or Vice-Chairman was more fitted to hear them than the other Commissioners. The probabilities were that in most municipalities there were two or three Native Commissioners, and if this amendment were carried, there was hardly an order of a sanitary nature which would be carried out.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL explained that his former observations referred to the sittings of Commissioners for the hearing of appeals from assessments, a work which required a considerable degree of care, attention, and labor at such meetings, and it was very difficult to get members to attend. But at the general meetings there was no difficulty in getting members to attend. His experience was different from that of the hon'ble member. He admitted that it would be impossible, in a large body like the Calcutta Justices, to refer all these questions to their decision. It was generally the case in mofussil municipalities that all questions of conservancy improvement were first debated by the Commissioners at a meeting, and he was quite sure that if this amendment was accepted, these questions would be fairly and justly determined.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said, if the object of the law was to induce the rate-payers of towns in the mofussil to interest themselves in municipal affairs, he thought the best way to accomplish the object would be to give them a voice in the determination of matters of this kind, as proposed by the hon'ble member who had last spoken. It was well known that in the mofussil the will of the Magistrate was supreme in a manner which was not quite known in the capital; and therefore, if the Magistrate decided that a certain work was to be done, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL did not believe that his native colleagues would dare go against him. But if in a friendly way discussion was held and opinions were ventilated, he thought it would do a great practical good.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER observed that the principle of the Bill was that the more important works and business was to be done by the Commissioners at a meeting, and all other matters by "the Commissioners," that was to say, the Chairman exercising authority on their behalf. He was not quite sure whether the distinction had been sufficiently observed throughout the conservancy clauses of the Bill; but perhaps the object of the amendment might be met by taking care that the orders regarding really important and extensive works were reserved for the determination of the Commissioners at a meeting. In this way the appeal from the order of the Chairman to the Commissioners at a meeting would be avoided.

After some further conversation, the further consideration of the section was postponed.

Sections 175 to 180 were agreed to.

Section 181 was agreed to with a verbal amendment.

Section 182 was agreed to.

Section 183 was agreed to with a verbal amendment.

Section 184 prescribed the hours and mode of removal of offensive matter and rubbish.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of the following words from the end of the section—

"And may remove the same at the expense of the occupier from any house if the occupier thereof fails to do so in accordance with this Act."

He thought the cost of removal of rubbish should not be thrown on the occupier who paid the tax. In Calcutta the conservancy carts employed by the Justices removed the refuse deposited from the houses.

After some conversation, the further consideration of the section was postponed.

Sections 185 to 187 were agreed to.

Section 188 empowered the Commissioners to require the removal of noxious vegetation and the improvement of bad drainage within eight days.

The HON'BLE MOULVIE MEER MAHOMED ALI moved the substitution of "fifteen days" for "eight days." He thought the time should be fixed according to the proportion of work to be done, and that the Commissioners ought to have power to extend the period of time on cause shown; and as there was a heavy penalty attached to the failure to carry out the order of the Commissioners, he hoped the amendment would be agreed to.

The motion was carried, and the section as amended was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MOULVIE MEER MAHOMED ALI then moved that in Section 189 the fine for failure to comply with the order of the Commissioners under the preceding section be reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50, and from a daily fine of Rs. 20 for a continuing offence to Rs. 5.

After some conversation the motion was negatived, and the section was passed as it stood.

Section 190 provided that all "rubbish" and offensive matter collected from roads, "houses," &c., should be the property of the Commissioners.

On the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE the word "houses" was omitted, as it was not intended that broken bricks and mortar (included in the definition of "rubbish") which were collected in houses should be appropriated by the Commissioners.

Sections 191 to 194 were agreed to.

Section 195 empowered the Commissioners to require unwholesome tanks on private premises to be cleansed or drained within "eight days."

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI moved the substitution of the words "one month" for "eight days." He could say from his own experience that eight days was too short a period to allow for the purpose, and he doubted whether even one month would be sufficient in all cases.

After some conversation the motion was put and negatived, and the section was passed as it stood.

Section 196 was agreed to.

Section 197 gave power to drain off and cleanse stagnant pools, &c., which were likely to prove injurious to the health of the inhabitants.

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI moved the insertion of the words "being the property of the Commissioners" after the word "excavation" in line 5. He thought that the Commissioners ought not to take any action in respect to private property without giving due notice.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved by way of amendment the omission of the whole section, which might be dispensed with.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

Sections 198 and 199 were agreed to.

Section 200 empowered the Commissioners to order the removal within eight days of any future obstruction or encroachment in any road, &c.

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI moved the substitution of the words "one month" for "eight days."

The motion was put and negatived, and the section was passed as it stood.

Sections 201 to 209 were agreed to.

Section 210 prescribed a penalty of Rs. 100 for failure to comply with an order to secure or protect wells, tanks, &c., and a daily fine of Rs. 20 during the continuance of the offence.

The HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI moved the substitution of the words "Rs. 20" for "Rs. 100," and of "Rs. 10" for "Rs. 20."

The motion was put and negatived, and the section passed as it stood.

Sections 211 and 212 were agreed to.

Section 213 provided as follows:—

"If the Commissioners shall have caused any repairs to be made to any house or other structure under the provisions of Section 211, and if such house or other structure be unoccupied, the Commissioners may enter upon possession of the same, and may retain possession thereof until the sum expended by them on the repairs be paid to them."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved the omission of this section, which he said would practically authorize the Commissioners to confiscate the property of individuals if they did not pay for the cost of repairs. Other parts of the Bill provided for the recovery from private individuals of expenses incurred by the Commissioners on behalf of such persons, and he did not see why an exceptional course should be taken for the recovery of the cost of repairs done by the Commissioners. If other expenses could be recovered by following the procedure laid down in the Bill, he thought the cost of repairs under this section might likewise be recovered under the same process. This section as it stood gave absolute power to the Commissioners to take possession of a house if they found it unoccupied, unless the money expended by them in its repairs were immediately paid. That was a new provision. It had no place in the existing laws; and he opposed it not only on that ground, but as being opposed to the generally received notions as to rights of property.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said it appeared to him that this section must have got into the Bill by mistake. He did not think there was any clause authorizing the Commissioners to repair dilapidated houses. Section 211 required owners or occupiers to effect such repairs, and authorized the Commissioners, until such repairs were effected, to put up a proper hoard or fence for the protection of passengers; and therefore it seemed to him that Section 213 was unnecessary and ought to be omitted. The proper way to enforce the provisions of Section 211 would be to fine the owner or occupier, who was required to place the house in a state of repair so that the passers-by should not be endangered.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said there was a general section which provided that whenever the Commissioners were authorized to require any person to do anything within a certain time, if the person did not do it, the Commissioners might do it themselves. Under that section the Commissioners would be authorized either to repair or to demolish a dilapidated house, if the proprietors failed to repair or pull it down on requisition under Section 211. Had the hon'ble mover of the amendment thought out its probable effect? If you did not give the Commissioners large powers for the recovery of the expenses of repairs, they would not repair, but pull the houses down.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said there were many houses in mofussil towns which were simply tumbling down on account of disputes amongst the owners. In fact, there was hardly a town in which one or more such houses were not to be met. As the Bill stood, the Commissioners must pull such houses down because they were dangerous to the passers-by, whereas, according to the intention of the hon'ble mover, these houses might be repaired and taken possession of by the Commissioners. In neither case did the shareholders get them. But was it better that the houses should be repaired and taken possession of by the Commissioners until the repayment of the expenses incurred, or that the houses should be pulled down?

THE HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL admitted that it was desirable that such houses should be repaired, but he objected to the mode of recovery of the expenses.

The further consideration of the section was then postponed.

Section 214 related to the sale of the materials of houses which had been pulled down; and provided that the proceeds, if unclaimed for the space of one year, should be carried to the credit of the Municipal Fund.

On the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL the period of "one year" was extended to "three years."

Section 215 was agreed to.

On the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL the following section was introduced after Section 215 :—

"215A. The Commissioners at a meeting may offer rewards for the destruction of wild animals within the limits of a Municipality."

Section 216 was agreed to.

The further consideration of the Bill was then postponed.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 11th instant.

RETURN OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES FOR THE YEAR 1875.

No. 906, dated Calcutta, the 1st March 1876.

From—H. BEVERLEY, Esq., Inspector-General of Registration,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I HAVE the honor to forward, for the information of Government, and for publication in the Gazette, the returns noted in the margin, submitted by the Registrar of Calcutta Joint Stock Companies, for the year 1875.

1. Return of companies registered in 1875.
2. Return of companies which increased their capital in 1875.
3. Return of companies wound up in 1875.
4. Return of companies borne on the register at the close of 1875.

2. Return *I* will show that nineteen new companies were registered during the year, with an aggregate capital amounting to Rs. 57,16,500, of which the tea companies alone represent Rs. 23,26,000.

3. It will be seen from Return *II* that four companies increased their capital by Rs. 2,52,500, of which Rs. 1,80,000 is represented by Tea Companies.

4. Return *III* shows the number of Joint Stock Companies wound up in 1875. The nine companies so wound up represent an aggregate capital of Rs. 25,05,000, of which the sum of Rs. 85,000 relates to Tea Companies. In addition to these, three companies, viz. the Western Coffee Company, Limited, registered in 1865; the Burdwan Stone Company, Limited, registered in 1867; and the National Theatre Company, registered in 1873, have been written off as defunct. The first company has not filed any papers since 1867, the second since 1872, and the last from the date of its registration. The Bangalore Bank, Limited, which has been registered afresh in Mysore, has also been excluded from the list of existing companies.

5. From Return *IV* it will be seen that 132 Joint Stock Companies were borne on the register on 31st December 1875, representing an aggregate capital of Rs. 7,22,35,000. Of these, six companies have been in existence for fifteen years and upwards; twenty-six for ten years and less than fifteen; thirteen for five and less than ten; and eighty-seven for less than five years.

The following abstract of the companies classified under the headings of Manufactures, Commerce, and Trade, may not be uninteresting:—

Manufactures.		Commerce.		Trade	
Tea	73	Banking	7	Hotel	3
Jute	7	Navigation	6	Printing Presses ...	2
Jute Screws ...	8	Docking	2	Druggists ...	2
Coal	5	Labor Transport ...	1	Theatres	2
Cotton	3		—	General dealers ...	7
Indigo	1	Total ...	16		—
Iron	1		—	Total ...	16
Agricultural ...	2				
	—			Grand Total. ...	132
Total ...	100				
	—				

6. The receipts of the Registrar's office during the year amounted to Rs. 4,706, against Rs. 8,216 in the previous year.

7. There were four prosecutions instituted under the Indian Companies' Act during the year under report. In three cases the defendants were warned and discharged; in the fourth the prosecution was withdrawn.

8. One charitable society, viz. the Mayo Native Hospital, was registered during the year under the provisions of Act XXI of 1860; but as this institution has only taken the place of the old Calcutta Native Hospital, the latter has been struck off the list as defunct. There are now twelve literary, scientific, and charitable societies registered under Act XXI of 1860.

I.

Statement showing Joint Stock Companies registered during 1875.

No.	Names of Companies.	Date of registration.	Amount of capital in rupees.
1.	Medla Tea Company, Limited ..	.. 11th Jan. 1875	1,50,000
2.	Suddea Tea Company, Limited ..	.. 19th ,, ,,	1,25,000
3.	Cossipore Hydraulic Pressing Company, Limited ..	3rd Feb. ,,	4,00,000
4.	Second Mutual Tea Company, Limited ..	.. 26th ,, ,,	2,35,500
5.	Mim Tea Company, Limited ..	.. 6th Mar. ,,	1,44,000
6.	Gielle Tea Company, Limited ..	.. 20th ,, ,,	5,00,000
7.	Hoolmaree Tea Company, Limited ..	.. 25th ,, ,,	1,20,000
8.	River and Coasting Steam Navigation Company, Limited	5th April ,,	2,50,000
9.	Sapakuti Tea Company, Limited ..	.. 1st May ,,	88,000
10.	Rajabaree Tea Company, Limited ..	.. 5th ,, ,,	2,00,000
11.	Carew and Company	.. 11th June ,,	16,00,000
12.	Burrukar Coal Company, Limited ..	.. 19th ,, ,,	1,50,000
13.	Grob Tea Company, Limited ..	.. 21st ,, ,,	6,00,000
14.	Sylhet Cultivating Company, Limited ..	.. 29th ,, ,,	20,000
15.	Mahnuddy Tea Company, Limited ..	.. 12th July ,,	1,00,000
16.	Dooar's Tea Company, Limited ..	.. 4th Aug. ,,	64,000
17.	Rustomjee Twine and Canvas Factory Company, Limited	13th ,, ,,	8,00,000
18.	Nasirabad Loan Office, Limited ..	.. 24th Sept. ,,	20,000
19.	Bengal Freemason's Hall Building Association, Limited	28th ,, ,,	1,50,000
		Total Rs. ..	57,16,500

PRATAPA CHUNDER GHOSE.
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

CALCUTTA REGISTRY OFFICE, the 15th February 1876.

II.

Statement of Joint Stock Companies which increased their Capital in 1875.

No.	Date of original Registration and Nominal Capital.		Names of Companies.	Amount of increase of capital.
	Date.	Amount.		
		Rs.		Rs.
1	13th Feb. 1873 .	5,000	Asscnsole East India Railway Co-operative Society, Limited,—5th February 1875...	2,500
2	30th May 1871...	2,30,000	Cutleecherra Tea Company, Limited,—24th March 1875	40,000
3	15th July 1863.. and 28th Oct. 1872...	3,50,000 / 2,10,000	Eastern Cachar Tea Company, Limited,—1st July 1875	1,40,000
4	4th Dec. 1874 ..	30,000	Indian Statesman Company, Limited,—27th September 1875	70,000
			Total ...	2,52,500

PRATAPA CHUNDER GHOSE,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

III.

Statement of Joint Stock Companies wound up during 1875.

No.	Date of original registration.	Names of Companies.	Date on which wound up.	Nominal capital.
				Rs.
1	14th May 1872	Mahalderam Tea Company, Limited ..	26th Jan. 1875	25,000
2	4th April 1873	Calcutta Laundry Company, Limited ..	3rd Mar. ,,	75,000
3	8th Mar. 1865	Cavery Coffee Company, Limited ..	29th April ,,	1,05,000
4	3rd Dec. 1873	Cossipore Press Company, Limited ..	10th May ,,	4,40,000
5	1st Sept. 1866	Bridgman Tea Company, Limited ..	26th May ,,	60,000
6	19th Jan. 1865	Port Canning Hotel Company, Limited..	27th July ,,	1,00,000
7	14th June 1873	Sealdah Jute Company, Limited ..	20th Aug. ,,	5,00,000
8	1st May 1874	Howrah Hydraulic Press Company, Limited.	25th Nov. ,,	3,00,000
9	5th Oct. 1863	Tirhoot Indigo Company, Limited ..	1st April 1873	9,00,000
		Total ..	.....	25,05,000

PRATAPA CHUNDER GHOSE,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The 15th February 1876.

IV.

Statement showing Joint Stock Companies existing on the 31*st December* 1875.

No.	Names of Companies.	Amount of nominal capital.
		Rs.
1.	Areuttipore Tea Company, Limited	3,00,000
2.	Asiatic Jute Company, Limited	4,00,000
3.	Adulpore Terai Tea Company, Limited	1,10,000
4.	Assensole Trading and Building Company, Limited	50,000
5.	Assensole East Indian Railway Co-operative Society, Limited ..	7,500
6.	Amicable Tea Company, Limited	3,00,000
7.	Agricultural and Phosphate Company, Limited	1,00,000
8.	Bengal Coal Company, Limited	22,00,000
9.	Bengal Iron Works Company, Limited	8,00,000
10.	Behar Commercial Association, Limited	2,00,000
11.	Bengal Jute Pressing (Brunton's Patent) and Manufacturing Company, Limited	6,00,000
12.	Buree Tea Company, Limited	1,50,000
13.	Bogra Loan Office, Limited	20,000
14.	Burkhola Tea Company, Limited	2,70,000
15.	Bengal Tea Company, Limited	10,00,000
16.	Balasun Tea Company, Limited	2,00,000
17.	Bengal Uncovenanted Medical Hall Association, Limited.. ..	50,000
18.	Bishnath Tea Company, Limited	11,00,000
19.	Burmah Steam Tug Company, Limited	3,00,000
20.	Borsillah Tea Company, Limited	1,10,000
21.	Bourcah Cotton Mills Company, Limited	18,00,000
22.	Budge-Budge Jute Mills Company, Limited	18,00,000
23.	Buxar Co-operative Society, Limited	4,000
24.	Burrisal Loan Office, Limited	20,000
25.	Burrakar Coal Company, Limited..	1,50,000
26.	Bengal Freemason's Hall Building Association, Limited	1,50,000
27.	Calcutta Docking Company, Limited	12,18,000
28.	Central Cachar Tea Company, Limited	10,00,000
29.	Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company, Limited	2,20,000
30.	Calcutta Central Press Company, Limited	75,000
31.	Chandypore Tea Company, Limited	2,50,000
32.	Calcutta Opera House Company, Limited	40,000
33.	Cutleecherra Tea Company, Limited	2,70,000
34.	Central Terai Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
35.	Chitpore Screw Company, Limited	75,000
	Carried over ...	1,57,89,500

No.	Names of Companies.	Amount of nominal capital.
		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	1,57,39,500
36.	Cocheela Tea Company, Limited	2,00,000
37.	Calcutta Hydraulic Press Company, Limited	1,70,000
38.	Chitpore Hydraulic Press Company, Limited	4,00,000
39.	Corinthian Theatre Company, Limited	1,00,000
40.	Chota Nagpore Tea Company, Limited	2,50,000
41.	Cossipore Hydraulic Press Company, Limited	4,00,000
42.	Carew and Company, Limited	16,00,000
43.	Dunbar Cotton Mill Company, Limited	10,00,000
44.	Dehra Doon Tea Company, Limited	20,00,000
45.	Durrung Tea Company, Limited	5,00,000
46.	Durrabhar Company, Limited	60,000
47.	Darjeeling Terai Tea Company, Limited	1,00,000
48.	Dehing Company, Limited	20,00,000
49.	Dessai and Parbuttia Tea Company, Limited	1,80,000
50.	Dedurkosh Tea Company, Limited	1,00,000
51.	Dooar's Tea Company, Limited	64,000
52.	East India Tea Company, Limited..	10,00,000
53.	Eastern Cachar Tea Company, Limited	7,00,000
54.	Equitable Coal Company, Limited..	8,00,000
55.	Eastern Steam Tug Company, Limited	3,00,000
56.	Furreedpore Loan Office, Limited	15,000
57.	Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited	14,00,000
58.	Great Eastern Hotel Company, Limited	15,00,000
59.	Gourypore Company, Limited	12,00,000
60.	Goosery Cotton Mills Company, Limited	9,20,000
61.	Gowhatty Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
62.	Gielle Tea Company, Limited	5,00,000
63.	Grob Tea Company, Limited	6,00,000
64.	Hoolungory Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
65.	Howrah Docking Company, Limited	8,00,000
66.	Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, capital (5,000,000) five millions dollars .. .. =	1,12,50,000
67.	Holta Tea Company, Limited	3,50,000
68.	Hoolmaree Tea Company	1,20,000
69.	Howrah Mills Company, Limited	14,00,000
70.	Indian Statesman Company, Limited	1,00,000
71.	India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited	29,00,000
72.	Indian Terai Tea Company, Limited	1,50,000
73.	Jellalpore Cachar Tea Company, Limited	1,60,000
74.	Jokai (Assam) Tea Company, Limited	2,30,000
75.	Jheerieghaut Tea Company, Limited	2,20,000
76.	Joouktollee Tea Company, Limited	80,000
77.	Kunchanpore Tea Company, Limited	5,00,000
78.	Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Company, Limited	8,00,000
79.	Kuttal Tea Company, Limited	1,00,000
80.	Kurseong and Terai Tea Company, Limited	1,00,000
81.	Kalacherra Tea Compay, Limited	2,75,000
82.	Labor Transport Company, Limited	1,00,000
83.	Lackatoorah Tea Company, Limited	2,25,000
84.	Merchants' Steam Tug Company, Limited	2,20,000
85.	Muttuck Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
86.	Monacherra Tea Company, Limited	8,00,000
87.	Majagram Tea Company, Limited..	2,00,000
88.	Moran Tea Company, Limited	6,00,000
89.	Mymensingh Loan Office, Limited	20,000
90.	Medla Tea Company, Limited	1,50,000
91.	Mim Tea Company, Limited	1,44,000
92.	Mohanuddy Tea Company, Limited	1,00,000
93.	Nasmyth Patent Press Company, Limited	3,00,000
94.	Nutwanpore Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
95.	New Mutual Tea Company, Limited	1,20,000
96.	New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited	7,20,000
97.	Nauthpore Indigo Company, Limited	1,50,000
98.	New Fallodhi Tea Company, Limited	2,00,000
99.	Nasirabad Loan Office, Limited	20,000
	Carried over ..	5,90,02,500

No.	Names of Companies.	Amount of nominal capital.
		Rs.
	Brought forward ...	5,90,02,500
100.	Oriental Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited	19,00,000
101.	Phœnix Tea Company, Limited	6,00,000
102.	Pankabaree Tea Company, Limited	2,50,000
103.	Pattareah Tea Company, Limited	2,00,000
104.	Ramgurh Company, Limited	10,00,000
105.	Raneegunge Coal Association, Limited	6,00,000
106.	Ramkristopore Press Company, Limited	1,30,000
107.	Riverside Press (Watson's Patent) Company, Limited	3,00,000
108.	River and Coasting Steam Navigation Company, Limited	2,50,000
109.	Rajabaree Tea Company, Limited	2,00,000
110.	Rustomjee Twine and Canvas Factory Company, Limited	8,00,000
111.	Springside Tea Company, Limited	1,68,000
112.	Sungo River Tea Company, Limited	2,00,000
113.	Sylhet Tea Company, Limited	1,50,000
114.	Soom Tea Company, Limited	3,00,000
115.	Scott Thompson and Company, Limited	5,00,000
116.	Singell Tea Company, Limited	6,25,000
117.	Suddod Tea Company, Limited	1,25,000
118.	Second Mutual Tea Company, Limited	2,35,500
119.	Sapakate Tea Company, Limited	88,000
120.	Sylhet Cultivating Company, Limited	20,000
121.	Singbolli and Murmah Tea Company, Limited	4,00,000
122.	Seebpore Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited	15,00,000
123.	Tipperah Loan Office, Limited	1,00,000
124.	Tukvar Company, Limited	12,00,000
125.	The Planter's Store Company, Limited	1,00,000
126.	The Colonial Tea Company, Limited	3,00,000
127.	The Mothola Company, Limited	1,50,000
128.	The Strand Bank Press (Watson's Patent) Company, Limited ..	2,50,000
129.	Teendareah Company, Limited	1,35,000
130.	Tingling Tea Company, Limited	1,50,000
131.	United Tea Planters' Tea Company, Limited	6,000
132.	Watson's Patent Press Company, Limited	3,00,000
	Total ..	7,22,35,000

PRATAPA CHUNDER GHOSH,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

CALCUTTA REGISTRY OFFICE, the 15th February 1876.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 76.

The 8th March 1876.

Notification.—The following extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, relative to the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the District Road Fund for the fourth quarter of the cess year 1874-75, is published for general information :—

No. 1000.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the Public Works Department (Local—Accounts), under date the 25th February 1876.

Read memorandum from the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, No. 76D., of 15th February 1876, submitting an abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees for the quarter ending 30th September 1875.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the District Road Fund for the fourth quarter of the cess year 1874-75, as submitted by the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, as well as of the abstract referred to, be forwarded to the Financial Department of this Government for information. Also, that copies of each be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions, to all Superintending Engineers of Circles in Bengal, to the Accountant-General of Bengal, and to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Colonel*, R.E.,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the P. W. Dept.

DISTRICT

Quarterly Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several

ending 30th

RECE

Names of Districts.	Balance on 30th June 1875.	Revenue under Road Cess Act of 1871.					Road cess leviable otherwise than under the District Road Cess Act.	Receipts from	
		Cess on lands.	Cess on houses.	Cess on mines and railways.	Fines.	Total.		Road Tolls.	Ferry Tolls.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cess Districts.									
Burdwan ...	Cr. 19,427 15 6	390 6 11	.....	...	13 10 6	404 1 5	0 1 3	4,046 3 0	* 8,773 7 9
Bankoora ...	Cr. 58,264 9 6	4,049 8 10	397 0 0	...	.....	4,446 8 10	46 3 8	1,269 0 0	.....
Beerbhoom ...	Cr. 77,993 11 5	34,849 10 11	84 12 3	...	.....	34,934 7 2	0 6 0	1,968 5 0	262 8 0
Midnapore ...	7,792 7 9	.....	.....	...	1,547 2 6	1,547 2 6	28 2 8	1,087 2 0	535 4 0
Hooghly ...	Cr. 3,429 12 8	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	61 14 6	3,971 4 0	* 1,296 5 0
24-Pergunnahs ...	64,377 7 8	29,693 2 7	4,328 6 6	...	800 7 9	34,732 0 10	1 1 4	2,476 11 6	* 3,131 10 10
Nuddea ...	Cr. 44,051 5 3	20,938 1 0	4,671 0 0	...	.....	24,709 10 0	15 13 9	492 0 0	3,384 3 6
Jessore ...	59,160 7 7	28,853 5 2	2,719 0 0	...	67 8 0	31,639 13 2	7 15 5	.....	1,708 10 2
Moorshedabad ...	6,026 5 1	18,851 15 11	2,089 12 3	...	2 0 0	20,943 11 2	122 9 9	.....	1,535 8 0
Dinagepore ...	Cr. 1,36,108 2 10	.....	.....	...	282 8 0	282 8 0	.....	.....	2,186 0 0
Maldah ...	13,483 3 11	.....	.....	...	354 0 0	354 0 0	68 8 0	.....	2,291 5 3
Rajshahye ...	1,32,958 4 5	12,018 5 1	1,061 14 9	...	.....	13,080 3 10	18 3 0	.....	2,572 8 0
Rungpore ...	Cr. 1,43,798 3 2	.....	.....	...	923 2 0	923 2 0	90 12 0	.....	3,862 5 0
Bogra ...	Cr. 1,62,208 10 4	.....	.....	...	576 7 6	576 7 6	102 9 10	.....	1,412 4 7
Pubna ...	1,208 15 0	.....	.....	...	935 10 5	935 10 5	55 3 2	.....	216 8 0
Julpigoree ...	Cr. 3,307 5 5	.....	.....	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	...	.....	400 0 0
Dacca ...	46,814 12 5	14,503 6 7	3,411 15 3	...	.....	17,975 5 10	120 1 4	.....	3,295 4 0
Fureedpore ...	27,120 11 2	8,793 8 10	502 4 6	...	369 8 8	9,665 6 0	35 3 7	.....	124 0 0
Backergunge ...	2,578 1 1	.....	.....	...	750 7 3	750 7 3	222 5 2	.....	386 8 0
Chittagong ...	10,842 4 2	.....	.....	...	145 2 0	145 2 0	74 8 7	.....	2,476 9 9
Noakholly ...	7,916 10 5	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	432 14 1	40 6 0	1,379 8 0
Tipperah ...	* 41,287 3 4	21,438 15 8	502 12 0	...	.....	21,941 11 8	1,936 5 2	.....	538 0 0
Patna ...	15,704 15 6	.....	.....	...	41 5 0	41 5 0	210 1 6	969 9 6	10,683 5 4
Gya ...	15,929 1 0	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	65 14 0	1,389 14 10	82 14 0
Shahabad ...	Cr. 41,119 7 11	.....	.....	...	650 6 9	650 6 9	2,014 3 1	.....	2,317 0 3
Muzufferpore ...	Cr. 12,87,929 13 3	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	33 2 3	.....	35,209 13 7
Durbhunga ...	.....	.....	.....	...	2,083 2 0	2,083 2 0	271 12 11	.....	11,979 1 0
Sarun ...	Cr. 16,11,872 1 5	.....	.....	...	27 0 0	27 0 0	16 10 3	.....	13,409 12 10
Chumparun ...	1,99,474 10 9	.....	.....	...	390 0 0	390 0 0	.....	.....	10,909 4 8
Monghyr ...	26,917 15 5	10,858 14 2	1,066 10 0	...	.....	11,925 8 2	.....	409 14 2	2,645 13 3
Bhagulpore ...	Cr. 31,627 2 11	13,267 4 11	42 4 0	...	.....	13,309 8 11	21 12 0	.....	542 0 0
Purneah ...	Cr. 10,004 12 2	14,558 0 0	1,047 8 0	...	112 6 6	15,717 14 6	4 6 0	.....	276 5 6
Cuttack ...	20,488 2 1	3,242 6 10	219 4 0	...	.....	3,461 10 10	.....	.....	993 12 0
Pooree ...	11,682 1 4	1,790 10 0	25 0 0	...	.....	1,815 10 0	.....	.....	.....
Balasore ...	2,290 7 6	1,625 7 5	110 0 0	...	.....	1,735 7 5	.....	.....	98 13 3
Hazareebagh ...	Cr. 21,791 14 2	9,163 1 7	151 9 0	0 2 0	37 11 0	9,352 7 7	.....	.....	.....
Lohardugga ...	9,171 15 11	.....	.....	...	837 11 3	837 11 3	37 13 2	.....	.....
Manbhoom ...	Cr. 37,069 0 5	600 10 9	784 2 6	...	.....	1,384 13 3	.....	.....	672 4 0
Total ...	Cr 29,60,717 11 10	2,48,556 15 2	23,215 11 0	0 2 0	10,957 4 7	2,82,730 0 9	6,866 9 5	17,089 6 0	1,30,748 9 6
Non-cess Districts.									
Darjeeling ...	1,323 12 0	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	278 0 0
Mymensingh ...	Cr. 42,835 2 5	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	71 6 0	.....	2,563 4 7
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	10,210 14 0	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santhal Pergunnahs	54,789 2 10	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 0 0
Singhbhoom ...	1,216 1 3	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	24,704 11 8	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	71 6 0	.....	2,841 4 7
Grand Total ...	Cr. 29,36,013 0 2	2,48,556 15 2	23,215 11 0	0 2 0	10,957 4 7	2,82,730 0 9	6,937 15 5	17,089 6 0	1,33,589 14 1

Of the total outlay on Works and Repairs, or Rs. 13,07,669, the portion

* Includes Rs. 321-8 and Rs. 6,848-13 receipts during the quarter.

ROAD FUND.

District (Road) Committees for the 4th Quarter of the Cess Year 1874-75, *September* 1875.

IPTS.

Tolls. River or Canal Tolls.	Tolls. Total.	Grants in-aid from Provincial Reserve Fund.	Sales of Produce and Stores.	Fines and Refunds.	Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Total, including Balance.	Outlay.	Balance on 30th September 1875.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
.....	12,819 10 9	12,500 0 0	138 11 6	10 0 0	169 15 6	26,042 11 5	6,614 11 11	1,17,419 1 2 Cr.	1,10,804 5 3
.....	1,269 0 0	.....	1 2 0	.....	.....	5,762 11 6	—52,501 11 0	11,976 0 3 Cr.	64,477 11 3
.....	2,230 13 0	7,500 0 0	439 7 0	4 9 6	16 8 0	48,125 2 8	—32,898 8 9	14,389 2 11 Cr.	47,287 11 8
.....	1,662 6 0	15,000 0 0	5 9 9	190 14 9	1,045 5 9	19,419 9 5	27,212 1 2	20,058 0 8	7,154 0 6
2,800 0 0	7,167 9 0	.....	57 0 0	30 0 0	.....	7,316 7 6	3,896 10 10	33,246 4 11 Cr.	29,350 10 1
.....	5,607 6 4	.....	39 2 0	.....	.....	40,379 10 6	1,04,757 2 2	92,505 10 10	12,251 7 4
.....	3,820 3 6	.....	.....	13 11 0	52 0 0	28,917 6 3	—16,433 14 0	71,123 14 10 Cr.	80,557 12 10
.....	1,708 10 2	.....	.....	.....	359 10 6	33,716 1 3	92,876 8 10	11,861 12 7	81,014 12 3
.....	1,535 8 0	.....	338 9 0	5 15 3	26 0 0	22,872 5 2	29,598 10 3	15,173 13 4	14,424 12 11
.....	2,146 0 0	12,500 0 0	.....	.....	76 13 0	15,045 5 0	—1,21,082 12 10	1,56,389 10 10 Cr.	2,77,472 8 8
.....	2,291 5 3	2,500 0 0	0 4 0	.....	15 0 0	5,229 1 3	18,712 5 2	18,620 12 9	91 8 5
.....	2,572 8 0	.....	.....	.....	670 14 8	16,341 13 6	1,49,360 1 11	39,349 13 11	1,09,950 4 0
.....	3,882 5 0	5,000 0 0	3 14 0	.....	.....	9,900 1 0	—1,33,998 2 2	73,161 14 7 Cr.	2,07,060 0 9
.....	1,412 4 7	5,000 0 0	.....	95 0 0	525 0 0	7,891 5 11	—1,54,147 4 5	30,666 6 7 Cr.	1,84,873 11 0
.....	216 8 0	7,500 0 0	2 0 0	.....	6 4 0	8,715 9 7	10,787 5 9 Cr.	6,722 13 2	
.....	400 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	88 9 0	115 8 0	5,514 1 0	2,206 11 7	4,538 8 8 Cr.	2,331 13 1
.....	3,295 4 0	.....	.....	.....	98 6 6	21,483 1 8	68,303 14 1	18,839 2 11	49,464 11 2
.....	124 0 0	.....	18 4 3	160 15 6	247 13 8	10,281 11 0	37,402 6 2 Cr.	1,821 15 6	39,224 5 8
.....	386 8 0	12,500 0 0	.....	1,396 13 6	.....	15,293 1 11	17,834 3 0	12,580 5 4	5,253 13 8
1,774 4 7	4,250 14 4	7,500 0 0	.....	756 10 2	5 0 0	12,732 3 1	20,674 7 3	15,082 2 5	5,592 4 10
.....	1,419 14 0	5,000 0 0	3 6 0	.....	79 4 0	6,905 6 1	14,852 0 6	8,031 7 10	6,820 8 8
.....	538 0 0	.....	.....	.....	222 11 2	21,098 12 0	65,085 15 4	27,089 5 4	38,006 10 0
.....	10,992 14 10	.....	512 4 3	13 11 0	369 4 0	12,139 8 7	27,844 8 1	11,912 13 1	15,931 11 0
.....	1,452 12 10	.....	6 6 6	.....	.....	1,464 11 4	17,453 12 4	2,823 2 4	14,630 10 0
.....	2,317 0 3	.....	.....	146 0 0	60 8 0	5,788 2 1	—35,331 5 10	3,780 11 3 Cr.	39,112 0 1
.....	35,269 13 7	.....	197 11 0	706 2 10	230 6 0	36,146 5 8	—12,51,183 9 7	18,691 7 4 Cr.	12,69,985 0 11
.....	11,979 1 0	.....	.....	.....	1,519 3 8	16,853 3 4	—15,833 3 4	8,767 12 7	7,085 6 9
.....	16,109 12 10	.....	.....	.....	171 14 0	13,925 5 1	—15,98,546 12 4	35,221 11 5 Cr.	16,33,768 7 9
.....	10,969 4 8	.....	17 0 0	4 0 0	78 14 9	11,078 3 5	2,10,872 14 2	25,296 15 2	1,85,575 15 0
.....	3,056 11 5	.....	.....	.....	—45 0 0	14,057 3 7	41,875 3 0	33,064 6 10	8,810 12 2
.....	542 0 0	.....	.....	.....	178 7 0	14,051 11 11	—17,575 7 0	20,484 12 3 Cr.	38,060 3 3
.....	276 5 6	.....	103 0 0	42 11 3	.....	16,144 4 9	6,139 8 7	2,76,164 9 7 Cr.	2,70,025 1 0
.....	993 12 0	2,500 0 0	59 9 1	562 12 10	34 1 0	7,541 13 9	28,039 15 10	19,199 9 5	8,840 6 5
.....	.....	.....	.....	20 8 4	.....	1,836 2 4	13,518 3 8	2,000 0 2	11,518 3 6
.....	98 13 3	2,500 0 0	414 4 0	23 0 0	.....	4,771 8	7,092 0 2	6,373 10 4	688 5 10
.....	.....	2,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	11,832 7 7	—2,939 6 7	9,923 5 8 Cr.	12,862 12 3
.....	.....	10,000 0 0	1 12 0	.....	.....	10,8 7 4 5	20,019 4 4	13,251 7 2	6,767 13 2
.....	672 4 0	7,500 0 0	5 2 0	.....	193 8 0	9,755 11 3	—27,913 5 2	—21,164 7 4 Cr.	49,077 12 6
4,574 4 7	1,52,412 4 1	1,22,500 0 0	2,364 3 4	4,242 0 11	6,531 4 11	5,77,646 7 5	—23,83,071 4 5	13,33,710 12 10 Cr.	37,16,782 1 3
.....	278 0 0	7,500 0 0	.....	25 2 0	10,483 12 7	18,286 14 7	19,610 10 7	18,243 7 1	1,367 3 6
.....	2,368 4 7	.....	.....	163 11 0	.....	2,598 5 7	—40,236 12 10	8,006 3 5 Cr.	48,243 0 3
.....	.....	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	15,210 14 0	1,887 11 3	13,323 2 9
.....	200 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	231 12 9	10,431 12 9	65,220 15 7	1,24,958 5 9 Cr.	59,737 6 2
.....	.....	5,000 0 0	.....	100 6 3	.....	5,100 6 3	6,316 7 6	4,397 11 0	1,918 12 6
.....	2,841 4 7	27,500 0 0	.....	289 3 3	10,715 9 4	41,446 7 2	66,122 2 10	1,57,493 6 6 Cr.	91,371 3 8
4,574 4 7	1,55,253 8 8	1,50,000 0 0	2,364 3 4	4,531 4 2	17,246 14 3	6,19,093 14 7	—23,16,949 1 7	14,91,204 3 4 Cr.	38,08,153 4 11

expended by Public Works Department was Rs. 2,10,094-9-9.
ending 31st March and 30th June 1875 respectively.

DISTRICT

Quarterly Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several

ending 30th

EXPEN

Names of Districts.	Collection of Revenue and Committee's control.			Original Works.				Repairs.	
	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.	Ferries.	Total.	Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cess Districts.									
Burdwan ...	1,385 13 6	229 3 6	1,615 1 0	19,015 10 8	.....	.....	19,015 10 8	96,714 3 0	.....
Bankoora ...	380 14 0	54 6 0	435 4 0	9,850 3 0	.....	.....	9,850 3 0	1,084 0 3	.....
Beerbhoom ...	1,297 3 7	32 7 0	1,329 10 7	11,[illegible] 7 10	.....	.....	11,852 7 10	411 10 3	.....
Midnapore ...	1,591 1 0	304 10 0	1,895 11 0	9,910 15 3	.....	.....	9,910 15 3	6,822 14 5	.....
Hooghly ...	683 3 10	224 2 0	907 5 10	3,214 11 9	.....	.....	3,214 11 9	29,124 3 4	.....
24-Pergunnahs	2,968 4 0	295 10 0	3,263 14 0	34,268 13 10	.....	.....	34,268 13 10	39,839 0 1	.....
Nuddea ...	3,102 4 8	476 10 4	3,578 15 0	36,334 3 2	.....	.....	36,334 3 2	29,981 4 4	.....
Jessore ...	1,673 4 0	173 1 3	1,846 5 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,459 1 7	.....
Moorshedabad	1,092 12 10	52 1 2	1,144 14 0	4,567 15 6	.....	.....	4,567 15 6	8,081 2 1	.....
Dinagepore ...	2,882 6 1	57 2 3	2,939 8 4	1,18,035 2 0	.....	.....	1,48,535 2 0	3,981 0 8	.....
Maldah ...	1,160 2 11	51 8 0	1,211 11 8	3 2 0	.....	.....	3 2 0	17,381 15 1	.....
Rajeshahye ...	1,386 12 8	91 12 3	1,478 8 11	3,272 6 9	33 11 9	.....	3,306 2 6	8,545 4 3	.....
Rungpore ...	1,559 10 8	34 14 4	1,594 9 0	68,9[illegible] 3 10	.....	.....	68,9[illegible] 3 10	1,892 5 3	.....
Bogra ...	2,484 0 4	51 1 0	2,535 1 4	36,580 4 8	.....	.....	36,580 4 8	118 0 0	.....
Pubna ...	1,236 12 9	436 5 3	1,673 2 0	13,085 12 6	.....	.....	13,085 12 6	707 3 3	.....
Julpigoree ...	1,291 5 2	974 14 3	2,266 3 5	43 5 0	.....	.....	43 5 0	1,183 4 2	.....
Dacca ...	900 10 0	404 6 0	1,305 0 0	1,887 3 3	498 3 6	.....	2,385 6 9	9,196 6 8	.....
Furreedpore ...	827 9 6	521 0 3	1,348 9 9	Cr. 6,331 5 6	202 9 3	.....	Cr. 6,128 12 3	977 3 6	.....
Backergunge...	3,703 2 1	1,538 9 9	5,241 11 10	883 11 11	79 10 0	.....	963 5 11	5,852 5 5	.....
Chittagong ...	1,200 0 0	149 5 10	1,349 5 10	11,373 1 8	.....	.....	11,373 1 8	6,164 8 6	849 4 6
Noakholly ...	90 0 0	6 1 0	96 1 0	2,3[illegible] 10 4	72 4 0	.....	2,377 14 4	4,856 0 6	.....
Tipperah ...	2,158 3 2	473 5 9	2,631 8 11	12,570 7 2	1,024 0 9	.....	13,594 7 11	2,091 11 0	.....
Patna ...	347 0 0	349 1 7	696 1 7	73 10 4	.....	.....	73 10 4	5,079 8 2	.....
Gya ...	128 2 10	.....	128 2 10	807 6 1	.....	.....	807 6 1	1,923 8 7	.....
Shahabad ...	180 0 0	69 13 0	249 13 0	636 0 0	.....	.....	636 0 0	2,182 1 3	.....
Mozufferpore...	1,921 13 9	157 4 0	2,079 1 9	7,102 8 1	.....	.....	7,102 8 1	1,934 12 6	.....
Durbhunga ...	1,964 3 6	429 1 5	2,393 4 11	1,107 12 9	.....	.....	1,107 12 9	2,031 4 6	.....
Sarun ...	295 0 0	79 14 0	374 14 0	9,758 4 6	.....	.....	9,758 4 6	22,048 15 10	.....
Champarun ...	838 0 6	115 2 6	953 3 0	26,173 12 0	.....	.....	26,173 12 0	Cr. 4,917 3 11	.....
Monghyr ...	1,106 0 9	230 4 0	1,336 4 9	15,2[illegible] 5 9	.....	.....	15,258 5 9	9,773 1 9	.....
Bhagulpore ...	955 12 11	75 15 0	1,031 11 11	6,498 13 1	.....	.....	6,498 13 1	12,614 14 0	.....
Purneah ...	599 10 0	31 10 3	631 4 3	2,68,035 9 7	.....	.....	2,68,035 9 7	6,477 0 0	.....
Cuttack ...	768 5 4	310 8 3	1,078 13 7	8,787 5 5	84 8 0	.....	8,871 13 5	6,877 3 6	.....
Pooree ...	309 0 0	96 7 9	405 7 9	126 12 0	.....	.....	126 12 0	1,395 3 8	.....
Balasore ...	387 2 0	57 10 6	444 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,172 9 0	.....
Hazareebagh...	543 0 0	64 1 6	607 1 6	3,411 15 0	.....	.....	3,411 15 0	1,331 2 2	.....
Lohardingga ...	1,995 9 9	142 4 0	2,087 13 9	1,408 7 9	.....	.....	1,408 7 9	3,647 4 6	.....
Manbhoom ...	226 0 0	41 6 0	267 6 0	19,294 4 7	.....	.....	19,294 4 7	6 7 6	.....
Total ...	47,668 6 1	8,863 2 2	56,531 8 3	7,91,974 1 6	1,994 15 3	.....	7,93,969 0 9	3,60,741 9 1	849 4 6
Non-cess Districts.									
Darjeeling ...	198 0 0	4 0 0	202 0 0	9,653 13 7	.....	.....	9,653 13 7	5,535 2 7	.....
Mymensingh ...	2,179 9 4	673 5 6	2,852 14 10	3,019 7 4	100 0 0	.....	3,119 7 4	1,808 12 3	.....
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	.....	14 14 0	14 14 0	1,171 7 0	.....	.....	1,171 7 0	350 0 0	.....
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	106 11 0	52 6 0	159 1 0	48,682 13 8	40,431 5 4	.....	89,114 3 0	19,128 5 4	15,776 5 4
Singbhoom ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,371 10 0	.....
Total ...	2,484 4 4	744 9 6	3,228 13 10	62,527 9 7	40,531 5 4	.....	1,03,058 14 11	28,193 14 2	15,776 5 4
Grand Total ...	50,152 10 5	9,607 11 8	59,760 6 1	8,54,501 11 1	42,526 4 7	.....	8,97,027 15 8	3,88,935 7 3	16,625 9 10

Of the total outlay on Works and Repairs, or Rs. 13,07,669, the portion

Fort William,
The 15th February 1876.

ROAD FUND.—(*Continued.*)

District (Road) Committees for the 4th Quarter of the Cess Year 1874-75,

September 1875.

DITURE.

Ferries.	Total.	Total Original Works and Repairs.	Establishment. Public Works charges.	Establishment. Other charges.	Establishment. Total.	Tools and Plant.	Refunds.	Total outlay of the quarter.	Remarks.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	96,714 3 6	1,15,750 14 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	44 2 0	1,17,419 1 2	
...	1,084 0 3	11,514 3 3	.....	.....	.....	46 9 0	.....	11,976 0 3	
...	411 10 3	12,264 2 1	2 14 3	146 8 0	149 6 3	69 0 0	6 0 0	11,489 2 11	
1,428 8 0	8,251 6 7	18,102 5 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,958 0 8	
...	29,124 3 4	82,338 15 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,246 4 11	
...	30,839 0 1	74,107 13 11	9,150 9 9	5,981 5 3	15,131 15 0	.....	1 15 5	92,505 10 10	
...	29,581 4 4	65,715 7 6	.....	1,104 1 0	1,104 1 0	.....	665 7 4	71,123 14 10	
...	8,450 1 7	8,450 1 7	.....	1,149 1 9	1,149 1 9	1-7 4 0	.....	11,801 12 7	
11 0 6	8,092 2 7	13,260 2 1	750 0 0	.....	750 0 0	.....	18 13 3	15,173 13 4	
...	3,981 0 8	1,52,510 2 8	497 11 11	368 11 11	866 7 10	.....	67 8 0	1,53,389 10 10	
...	17,381 15 1	17,385 1 1	.....	24 0 0	24 0 0	.....	.....	18,650 12 9	
...	8,645 4 3	11,854 6 9	810 5 3	.....	810 5 3	34 11 9	*25,174 13 3	39,319 13 11	
...	1,892 5 3	70,822 9 1	744 12 6	.....	744 12 6	.....	.....	73,101 14 7	
...	148 0 0	30,738 4 8	.....	391 0 7	391 0 7	2 0 6	.....	39,666 6 7	
...	707 3 3	14,692 15 9	.....	341 4 0	341 4 0	.....	.....	16,707 5 9	
618 12 1	1,892 0 3	1,845 5 3	.....	427 0 0	427 0 0	.....	.....	4,578 8 8	
2 3 0	9,198 9 8	11,584 0 5	4,582 12 5	.....	4,582 12 5	1,180 12 0	186 10 1	18,339 2 11	
...	977 3 6	Cr. 5,151 8 9	1,868 8 6	111 7 0	1,979 15 6	.....	1 0 0	Cr. 1,821 15 6	
...	5,852 5 5	6,815 11 4	.....	465 0 0	465 0 0	.....	57 14 2	12,580 5 4	
351 7 0	7,305 4 0	18,738 5 8	1,771 0 0	1,271 13 7	3,042 13 7	687 6 4	74 3 0	23,982 2 5	
...	4,855 0 6	7,232 14 10	.....	359 0 0	359 0 0	352 8 0	.....	8,031 7 10	
...	2,491 11 0	16,686 2 11	4,744 12 0	4,795 6 3	9,140 2 3	.....	622 7 3	27,380 5 4	
...	5,479 8 2	5,753 2 6	5,456 2 0	.....	5,456 2 0	7 7 0	.....	11,912 13 1	
...	1,923 8 7	2,220 14 8	436 8 0	36 14 10	474 6 10	0 10 0	.....	2,823 2 4	
18 0 0	2,500 1 3	3,136 1 3	.....	315 0 0	315 0 0	37 13 0	42 0 0	3,780 11 3	
336 6 9	2,271 3 3	9,373 11 4	4,000 0 0	.....	4,000 0 0	198 10 3	2,850 0 0	18,5 1 7 4	
915 1 0	3,516 5 6	4,654 2 3	.....	1,628 6 2	1,628 6 2	91 15 3	.....	(a) 8,767 12 7	(a) Includes Rs. 1,529-12-2 and Rs. 4,001-7-6 expenditure incurred during the quarters ending 31st March and 30th June 1875 respectively not previously brought into account.
...	22,048 15 10	31,807 4 4	3,085 5 1	.....	3,085 5 1	24 4 0	.....	35,221 11 5	
...	Cr. 4,017 3 11	21,556 8 1	1,815 9 7	928 9 6	2,744 3 1	43 1 *0	.....	25,286 15 2	
11 4 0	9,784 5 9	25,042 11 6	1,611 0 10	.....	1,611 0 10	65 6 9	*5,068 15 0	33,064 6 10	
...	12,614 14 0	19,113 11 1	.....	338 3 3	338 3 3	1 2 0	.....	20,184 12 3	
7 11 9	6,084 11 9	2,74,720 5 4	.....	722 4 0	722 4 0	9+ 12 0	.....	2,76,164 9 7	
533 2 0	7,410 5 6	16,282 2 11	.....	1,696 14 5	1,696 14 5	143 10 6	.....	19,199 9 6	
13 8 9	1,408 12 5	1,534 8 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,939 0 2	
451 14 1	3,624 7 1	3,624 7 1	.....	645 0 0	645 0 0	32 15 6	†1,026 7 3	6,373 10 4	
...	1,331 2 2	1,743 1 2	4,193 8 ...	445 6 0	4,548 8 0	16 1 0	8 13 0	9,023 5 8	
...	3,747 4 6	5,055 12 3	5,316 11 1	789 2 1	6,105 13 2	.....	42 0 0	13,251 7 2	
...	6 7 6	19,300 12 1	262 0 0	1,334 5 3	1,596 5 3	.....	.....	21,164 7 4	
4,688 14 11	3,66,289 12 6	11,60,258 13 3	51,010 3 2	25,466 6 10	76,476 10 0	4,104 15 4	36,388 14 0	13,33,719 12 10	
281 0 0	5,816 2 7	15,470 0 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	§2,571 6 11	18,243 7 1	
100 0 0	1,908 12 3	5,028 3 7	.....	106 2 6	106 2 6	.....	18 14 6	8,006 3 5	
...	550 0 0	1,521 7 0	.....	330 0 0	330 0 0	21 6 3	.....	1,887 11 3	
...	34,004 10 8	1,24,018 13 8	.....	621 8 1	621 8 1	168 15 0	.....	1,24,958 5 9	
...	1,371 10 0	1,371 10 0	2,760 0 0	266 1 0	3,026 1 0	.....	.....	4,397 11 0	
381 0 0	44,351 3 6	1,47,410 2 5	2,760 0 0	1,323 11 7	4,083 11 7	189 5 3	2,598 6 5	1,57,493 6 6	
5,079 14 11	4,10,641 0 0	13,07,668 15 8	53,770 3 2	26,790 2 5	80,560 5 7	4,285 4 7	38,986 3 5	14,91,204 3 1	

expended by Public Works Department was Rs. 2,10,094-9-9.

* Includes Rs. 25,000 refund of grant-in-aid withdrawn by Government.
† „ Rs. 5,000 ditto ditto ditto.
‡ „ Rs. 800 ditto ditto ditto.
§ „ Rs. 2,571-6-11 ditto ditto ditto.

F. R. BOYCE,
Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 11th March 1876.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.		
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan, Mar. 13,* '76	·54	Weather—Rainfall at Sudder ·54, Culna ·52 inches. At Bood-Bood, Jehanabad and Raneegunge nil. Wheat, barley, and sugarcane are being cut. Potatoes, selling at 60 seers the rupee in Culna. Cholera increasing in the west of the district.
2	Bankoora, „ 11, „	0·79	Weather—Slight rain on the 10th. Some heavy showers, with hail, on the 11th. Nothing of importance to note regarding the crops. The rain will allow of preliminary ploughings. Cholera cases are still reported.
3	Beerbhoom, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. No change in the state and prospects of the crops. Rain is wanted.
4	Midnapore, „ 11, „	0·7	Weather is getting very warm and is cloudy. Rain has been of much service to what crops there are.
5	Hooghly, „ 11, „	·09	Weather is getting warm and is cloudy at intervals. Sugarcane cuttings are still being planted out. *Aous, teel*, and indigo lands are being prepared for sowing. Cucumbers, &c., much benefited by rain. Potato, *rubbee*, and sugarcane harvest almost over. The yield of the first two is very good, and that of the third is fair.
	Howrah, „ 11 „	A few drops.	Weather—There were a few drops of rain, but the fall was inappreciable. There is no change in the prospects of the crops.
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 6	24-Pergunnahs, Mar. 13,† '76	1·43	Weather—Variable. There was a shower on the 7th March 1876. Reaping of winter crops is over. Health is generally good.
7	Nuddea, „ 11, „	0·10	Weather—Cooler, in consequence of the rain. The rain has done much good in enabling the cultivators to plough. The harvest is far advanced, and is turning out, as was expected, rather poor.
8	Jessore, „ 11 „	·36	Weather—Tolerably cool, with seasonable showers. Spring rice seedlings are doing well. The rain has been favorable, and ploughing for and sowing of the early rice is in rapid progress.
9	Moorshedabad „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather—Mornings windy and cloudy. Temperature close and warm. *Boro dhan* is doing well. Cold weather crops are being reaped. Cholera increasing at Rampore Haut, and many deaths reported.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN. 10	Dinagepore, „ 10, „	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy and getting warm. *Rubbee* crops on the whole are good. Tobacco is a 16-anna crop, sugarcane 8 to 10 annas, and mustard 8 annas.
11	Maldah, „ 8, „	Nil.	Weather—Days hot, mornings and evenings still cool. High wind on Friday. *Rubbee* crops being reaped; the outturn has been reduced by the continued drought. The Bara dhan looks well, and promises to yield a good crop. Indigo is being sown in thana Gorgoriha. Two deaths from cholera and two from small-pox have occurred during the week. Four attacks of cholera are reported as having occurred during the same period.
12	Rajshahye, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather—There was rain at Bilmariah and Shingrah on the 2nd and 3rd March. The rain of the 2nd and 3rd has done some good where it fell, but it was not sufficient. A few isolated cases of cholera are reported; also a few cases of small-pox.
13	Rungpore, „ 10, „	Nil.	Weather—Rain threatening. *Rubbee* crops fair, but the crops will not be first-rate for want of rain. Sowing of *bitri* paddy deferred for want of rain. Tobacco doing well. Pulses and wheat are partially damaged by present drought.
14	Bogra, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy and threatening, but with the exception of one day warm. Almost all the crops have been harvested. A little rain is required to allow the lands to be broken up.
15	Pubna, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather ·20 inches of rain fell at Serajgunge. Weather warm and cloudy. The state and prospects of the crops have been improved by the late rain, which has also facilitated ploughing for the next rice crops.

* Telegram of the 13th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 13th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Central Districts.—(Continued.)		
Cooch Behar Dists. 16	Darjeeling. Mar. 10, '76	.037	Weather is still continuing cold. There has been a good deal of wind, with occasional showers of rain during the week. The sowings in the plains, and the young crops of wheat and barley in the hills, are progressing favorably. The recent rain will do much good.
Cooch Behar Dists. 17	Julpigoree, „ 11, „	·4	Weather—A little rainfall on Thursday night but not enough to have any appreciable effect. The weather is getting warmer and clouds hang about so it is to be hoped more rain is coming soon. Nothing new to report as to crops.
Cooch Behar Dists.	Cooch Behar, „ 9, „	Nil.	Weather—The cold weather has disappeared. During the greater portion of the week an east wind blew. There was no rain. The *bitri* (*aous*) dhan has been sown in many places; for this crop, as also for *cheena* and *kcoa* (millet), rain is very much wanted. The mustard crop has been nearly reaped; the outturn is satisfactory. Tobacco will be cut within a few days.
	Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Dists. 18	Dacca. Mar. 13,* '76	·83	Weather—Cool for the season. Much fog. State and prospects of the crops are favorable. Ploughing is going on actively.
Dacca Dists. 19	Furreedpore, „ 11, „	0·93	Weather—Showery. The state and prospects of the crops are good. They are benefited by the rain. Three men killed by lightning. General health is good.
Dacca Dists. 20	Backergunge, „ 9, „	1·44	Rain has fallen, which has greatly improved matters. The condition of crops and cattle is good. The health of the people is said to be indifferent in the following thanas, viz. Backergunge, Mendigunge, Bawfal, Golachipa, and Borumuddin.
Dacca Dists. 21	Mymensingh. „ 10, „	0·15	Weather—Decidedly warmer. Stormy on the 10th. Crops.—Scarcely anything on the ground. The fields are being prepared for the *aous* rice.
Dacca Dists. 22	Tipperah, „ 10, „	1·42	Weather—Fine, with occasional storms. The prospects of the spring rice are good; there are no other crops of importance in the field.
Chittagong Dists. 23	Chittagong. „ 9, „	·30	Weather—Cold in the evenings and mornings, but hot in the daytime. Crops much benefited by the rain, which has also enabled the people to begin ploughing the land.
Chittagong Dists. 24	Noakholly, „ 9, „	4·01	Weather—Generally cloudy; slight rain on the 2nd and 5th, and a thunder storm, with a heavy shower of rain, early on the 7th. Wind is variable. For the last two days wind was from the south. Pulses, chillies, linseed, and sessamum are progressing favorably. Ploughing has began for the early rice crop. Stray cases of cholera still reported from Hattya and Bamni.
Chittagong Dists. 25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 7, „	1·4	Weather—A thunder-storm on the 7th instant. Joom cutting still continues. A heavy shower of rain has done much good to the tobacco and chillies.
Chittagong Dists.	Hill Tipperah, „ 8, „	1·18	Weather—Cloudy and unsettled. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since the last report.
BEHAR.			
Patna Dists. 26	Patna. Mar. 13,* '76	·04	Weather—Seasonable. Small fall of rain on the morning of 10th instant, not enough to do harm or good. Crops fast being harvested, and produce generally reported well of. A good deal of small-pox generally throughout the district but not of a bad type.
Patna Dists. 27	Gya, „ 11, „	Imperceptible.	Weather—Generally fair, with intervals of cloudiness and appearance of rain. One very slight shower. Wind less than last week—mostly westerly, occasionally easterly. Thermometer reached 95° 2′; but on the whole the warmth has been very moderate. State and prospects of the crops are, as before, very fair, but short of good. Public health is good, save some sporadic small-pox.
Patna Dists. 28	Shahabad, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather—Easterly wind on Friday morning prevailing. Cloudy, attended with a slight fall of rain and hail. The *rubbee* crops are being harvested. Prospects of crops good if no further rain falls. Poppy is being tapped. Mangoe promises to yield an excellent outturn. There are many cases of small-pox in the head-quarters division.
Patna Dists. 29	Durbhunga, „ 11, „	·10	Weather—Cloudy, with east wind. The week's rainfall was heavier to the east than at the Sudder station. The state of the crops is reported the same as during the previous week.
Patna Dists. 30	Mozufferpore, „ 11, „	·15	Weather—Cloudy and rather cold. On the morning of 10th instant there was a fall of ·15 rain at Mozufferpore. There is no alteration in prospects of crops. Importations of Indian-corn are decreasing. Rice is being imported into the district from south and west. Prices remain easy.

* Telegrams of the 13th March, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)			
PATNA DIVS.—(*Contd.*) 31	Sarun, Mar. 11, '76	Nil.	Weather—Cool, clear, and dry, with fleeting clouds, on Wednesday and Thursday. West wind prevailing. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. The *rubbee* or winter crops are being harvested, and are expected to yield fairly. Cotton and *rahur* are doing well. Indigo is being sown. The early sowings have germinated. Opium is being collected. There was a slight fall of rain on Thursday night, hardly sufficient to lay the dust. Prices favorable. General health is good.
32	Chumparun, „ 11, „	0·14	Weather—Hot at noon and cool at night. There is nothing new to report regarding the state of the *rubbee* crops. There was a slight shower of rain on the night of the 10th instant.
BHAGULPORE DIVS. 33	Monghyr, „ 11, „	A few drops.	Weather—Fair. No change in the state and prospect of the crops since last report. The harvest has fairly commenced, and prices continue easy.
34	Bhagulpore, „ 13.* „	Few drops.	Three smart showers, north of Soopool, on the night of 9th. A few drops at head-quarters on the night of 11th. No rain is reported elsewhere. No rain is wanted now till after the *rubbee* harvest. Rain would do more harm than good. Wheat harvest ripening fast, and reaping commenced in several places. The Collector, who is still in Soopool sub-division, reports *rubbee* crop to be fair, and condition of the people generally very good. The very poor naturally badly off. No tendency to a rise in prices.
35	Purneah, „ 11, „	Nil.	Weather—Very cloudy. There were a few drops of rain here; ·06 reported from Kishengunge. The state and prospects of the crops are the same as last week. There is no change.
36	Southal Perghs. „ 12, „	A few drops.	Weather—A few drops on Saturday night, with thunder. Rain threatening, but not coming down. Mungoe and mohow crops promise well. Nothing else on the ground.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVS. 37	Cuttack, Mar. 4, „	Nil.	Weather—Uncertain; foggy mornings and hot days, with high winds. Crops doing well, but rain is wanted.
38	Pooree, „ 9, „	Nil.	Weather—Dry and hot. The *dalua* paddy crop is good, but in some places will fail for want of rain. The state of the other crops is generally good. No tillage for next year's crop commenced for want of rain.
39	Balasore, „ 10, „	·56	Weather—Occasional showers are beginning to fall, but more rain is required to soften the ground for the plough. Cholera and small-pox continue very fatal.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Mar. 10, '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. No alteration in the state of the crops. Wheat and barley being cut; outturn reported very poor. Rain wanted to enable the ploughing to commence. General health of the district is good.
41	Lohardugga, „ 11, „	·08	Weather—Seasonable. Two thunder-storms on the 10th instant; little or no rain. Some of the *rubbee* crops are now being cut. The harvest will be a short one, owing to the long drought. General health is good. Small-pox is still reported from Palamow.
42	Singbhoom, „ 10, „	0·14	Weather—Seasonable. No crops to report about. The district is healthy.
43	Manbhoom. „ 11, „	0·06	Weather—Rain has fallen during the last days of the week, which will be generally welcomed, though possibly the mohwah crops may be affected injuriously. Nothing fresh to report about the state and prospects of the crops.

* Telegram of the 13th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 14th March 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 24th to 27th February 1876.	Rain from 27th to 4th March 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	0·14	2·00	2·14	4th Mar.	
		Cutwa	Nil	0·76	0·76	ditto	
		Culna	0·09	0·59	0·68	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	0·83	0·83	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	0·95	0·95	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	2·98	2·98	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora ...	Nil	0·10	0·10	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	0·02	0·02	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	0·11	0·11	ditto	
		Roypore	Nil	1·40	1·40	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	0·94	0·94	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	0·64	0·64	ditto	
		Gurbetta	Nil	0·20	0·02	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	Nil	0·64	0·64	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	16th Feb.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	1·74	1·74	4th Mar.	
		Serampore	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	19th Feb.	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	3·10	1·37	4th Mar.	
		Moheshrekha	Nil	1·26	1·26	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	Sangor Island	Nil	0·30	0·30	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	2·38	5·31	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	Nil	2·77	5·17	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail ...	Nil	2·71	5·61	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	3·19	3·19	ditto ...	Not rec. 13th to 19th Feb. 1876.
		Barasat	Nil	2·56	3·16	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	0·23	1·78	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	1·46	1·46	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	4·18	4·67	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	2·17	2·17	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	2·53	3·10	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	0·09	0·09	0·82	ditto	
		Rangong	0·04	0·60	0·64	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	3·48	3·48	ditto	
		Chaoodanga	Nil	1·07	1·07	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	2·04	2·04	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	2·03	2·03	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·35	0·89	1·27	ditto	
		Nurrail	0·32	1·64	1·96	ditto	
		Khoolna	0·22	1·49	2·04	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	2·14	2·17	ditto	
		Bagerhat	0·08	0·76	0·84	ditto	
		Magoorah	0·02	1·80	1·82	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	Nil	1·60	1·60	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Lalbagh	Nil	1·37	1·37	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	0·29	0·29	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	1·23	1·23	ditto	
		Luligolla	Nil	0·12	0·12	ditto	
		Kandee	Nil	0·03	0·03	ditto	
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	0·06	0·06	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	0·03	0·03	ditto	
		Bauleah	Nil	0·07	0·07	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	0·14	0·14	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Kurigram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bagdogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Pubna	Pubna	0·01	1·38	1·39	ditto	
		Serajgunj	Not rec.	2·30	2·30	ditto ...	Not rec. 20th to 26th Feb. 1876.
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Nil	Not rec.	0·85	26th Feb.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	Nil	0·10	0·77	4th Mar.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	Nil	0·00	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	0·10	0·32	ditto	
		Titalya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 24th to 28th February 1876.	Rain from 27th February to 4th March 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
DACCA.	Dacca	Dacca { Telegraph Office	0·61	Not rec	0·65	24th Feb.	
		Dacca { Hospital	0·82	1·38	2·31	4th Mar.	
		Moonshegunge	1·22	1·25	3·17	ditto	
		Manickgunge	0·50	1·31	1·61	ditto	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	Nil	0·59	0·99	ditto	
		Goalundo	0·03	1·84	2·03	ditto	
		Madaripore	0·44	2·59	4·23	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	1·05	1·58	3·37	ditto	
		Perozepore	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	19th Feb.	
		Patoakhally	Nil	3·00	3·00	4th Mar.	
		Dowlutkhan	0·43	1·41	1·84	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	Nil	0·70	0·70	ditto	
		Jamalpore	ditto	1·50	1·50	ditto	
		Atia	0·45	1·40	1·85	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	0·01	1·17	1·21	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	1·30	0·20	1·50	ditto	
		Chittagong { Jail	1·66	0·06	1·72	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	0·28	0·28	ditto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	1·16	0·85	2·02	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	0·73	1·17	1·90	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	0·45	2·06	2·51	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rangamptee Hill	0·07	0·12	1·09	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	0·27	1·43	2·31	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	0·24	0·24	ditto	
		Dinapore { Jail	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Dinapore { Cantonment	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nowadeh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	0·09	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Bhuboosh	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	Nil	Not rec.	0·09	26th Feb.	
		Hajeepore	Nil	ditto	Nil	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	Nil	ditto	0·72	ditto	
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	Nil	Nil	0·21	4th Mar.	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	Nil	0·39	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	Nil	0·15	ditto	
	Sarun	Chopra	Nil	Not rec	Nil	26th Feb.	Not rec. 30th Jan. to 5th Feb. 1876.
		Sewan	Nil	ditto	0·11	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Chumparun	Motiharee	Nil	Nil	0·37	4th Mar.	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	0·50	ditto	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	0·10	0·10	ditto	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Soorooi	Nil	Nil	0·38	ditto	Not rec. 9th to 15th Jan. 1876
		Muldehpoora	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	Not rec. 2nd to 8th Jan. 1876.
		Sonbursa	Nil	Nil	0·09	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·13	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	0·14	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	Nil	0·15	0·15	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Deoghur	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jamtara	Not rec.	Not rec.	Nil	12th Feb.	
		Godda	Nil	0·30	0·30	4th Mar.	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 29th to 26th February 1876.	Rain from 27th February to 4th March 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876.		Remarks	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.		
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	Nil	4th Mar.		
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto		
		Jajepore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto		
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto		
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto		
		False Point	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto		
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto		
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto		
	Balasore	Balasore .. Exc. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto		
		Balasore .. Collector's Office	Nil	0·60	1·10	ditto		
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto		
		Jellasore	Not rec.	1·02	1·02	ditto ...	Not rec. 29th to 26th Feb. 1876.	
		Sorah	ditto	0·33	3·33	ditto ...	ditto	ditto.
		Chandbally	ditto	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	ditto	ditto.
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto		
	CHOTA NAGPORE.							
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... Jail ...	Nil	0·02	0·02	ditto		
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary ...	Nil	0·01	0·01	ditto		
		Pachumba	Nil	0·02	0·02	ditto		
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto		
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto		
	Singbhoom	Chyebasa	Nil	0·14	0·14	ditto		
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	0·15	0·15	ditto		
		Govindpore	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto		
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Sylhet	Sylhet	0·39	1·22	1·89	ditto		
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	0·24	Not rec.	2·47	26th Feb.		
		Golaghât	0·14	ditto	0·71	ditto		
		Jorehaut	0·10	ditto	1·70	ditto		
		Deopanie	0·55	ditto	2·30	ditto		
		Hattiepootie	0·34	ditto	1·60	ditto		
		Mazengah	0·50	ditto	2·47	ditto		
		Nazeerah	0·31	ditto	2·24	ditto		
		Suntock	0·61	ditto	2·75	ditto		
		Cherideo	1·17	ditto	3·51	ditto		
		Benares	Not rec.	ditto	.....	.....		
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·38	4th Mar.		

CALCUTTA,
The 11th March 1876.

H. F. BLANFORD
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,
In charge of Meteorological Office, Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 5th to 11th March 1876.

Stations.	Date	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity*	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Mar. 5th	10	29·966	29·984	78·0	75·0	86	S W	4·0	...	K	
		16	29·850	29·848	86·5	76·0	59	W by N	7·2	...	CK, K	
	6th	0	29·908	29·923	78·5	77·5	95	W, S W	3·8	...	K	scuds.
		16	29·774	29·792	84·5	77·0	69	S	5·7	...	CK, CS	
	7th	0	29·899	29·917	80·5	70·5	59	E N E	4·0	0·16	.....	b
		16	29·783	29·801	86·0	70·0	41	E	7·5	...	.....	b
	8th	0	29·970	29·988	79·5	65·5	44	N N E	3·4	...	.....	b
		16	29·851	29·869	86·0	69·5	40	S by W	5·0	...	.....	b
	9th	0	30·011	30·029	77·7	71·7	86	S S E	2·8	...	K	
		16	29·856	29·874	87·5	70·7	40	W	4·2	...	.....	b
	10th	0	30·019	30·037	78·5	71·0	79	W S W	3·6	...	K	
		16	29·860	29·878	86·3	74·0	54	S S W	6·6	...	C, CK	
	11th	0	29·965	29·983	80·5	76·0	80	S S W	3·0	...	K, K	
		16	29·826	29·844	86·5	76·0	59	S E	5·0	...	CK	scuds.
Saugor Island.	Mar. 5th	10	29·849	29·855	82	76	74	S S W	.....	...	C	b, m
		16	29·977	29·983	82	77	78	S S W	.....	...	N	b, m
	6th	0	29·918	29·924	81	77	82	S W	.....	...	N, C	b, m
		16	29·803	29·809	83	78	78	S	.....	...	N, C	scuds,
	7th	0	29·883	29·889	83	74	63	N	...	...	C	b, m
		16	29·779	29·785	88	69	31	N	.....	...	.....	b, m
	8th	0	29·968	29·974	85	67	34	N N E	...	...	.....	b, m
		16	29·849	29·855	88	70	37	W	.....	...	.....	b, m
	9th	0	30·026	30·032	83	77	79	N W	.....	...	N	b, m
		16	29·874	29·880	84	77	71	S	.....	...	K	b, m
	10th	0	30·015	30·021	82	78	87	W	.....	...	N	b, m
		16	29·875	29·881	82	76	74	S	.....	...	N	b
	11th	0	29·968	29·974	83	77	75	S W	.....	...	N	b, m
		16	29·840	29·846	82	76	74	S S E	.....	...	N	b, m,
Chittagong.	Mar. 5th	10	29·993	30·017	83	76	71	S E	4·8	...	K	m
		16	29·774	29·805	83	76	71	S W	11·1	...	.....	v
	6th	10	29·972	29·994	83	76	71	E S E	4·3	...	K	v
		16	29·764	29·856	83	75	67	S S W	7·8	...	K, KS	m
	7th	10	29·883	29·947	73	71	90	W	5·6	0·30	K	g
		16	29·729	29·824	78	71	60	N E	6·5	...	K	v
	8th	10	29·929	30·013	80	74	74	E N E	11·6	...	K	m
		16	29·787	29·880	82	74	66	S W	7·0	...	.....	v
	9th	10	29·918	30·011	81	71	69	N W	4·3	...	.....	m
		16	29·800	29·901	84	72	63	S W	7·1	...	.....	v
	10th	10	29·928	30·021	80	67	47	N N W	5·0	...	.....	m
		16	29·787	29·881	85	76	64	W S W	8·4	...	C, CK	
	11th	10	29·902	29·994	83	72	56	N W	4·0	...	.....	m
		16	29·784	29·875	89	68	29	W N W	0·5	...	.....	v
Madras.	Mar. 4th	10	29·951	29·981	85	74	57	S	9	...	.....	c
		16	29·870	29·856	85	76	64	S E by S	12	...	.....	b
	5th	10	29·990	30·029	85	74	57	S S W	9	...	.....	c
		16	29·867	29·897	85	74	57	S E by S	12	...	.....	b
	6th	10	29·986	30·016	86	73	51	S by W	9	...	.....	b
		16	29·835	29·865	85	73	54	S E by S	13	...	.....	b
	7th	10	29·938	29·968	87	74	51	S by W	9	...	.....	b, c
		16	29·783	29·813	86	77	64	S E	10	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29·944	29·974	86	76	61	S by W	10	...	.....	b
		16	29·821	29·851	84	75	64	S E	13	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29·988	30·018	88	77	58	S E	8	...	.....	b, c
		16	29·867	29·897	84	74	60	S E	9	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29·960	29·990	84	74	60	S E	8	...	.....	b
		16	29·830	29·869	85	75	60	E by S	11	...	.....	b
Cuttack.	Mar. 5th	10	29·901	29·981	81	73	66	S S W	1·4	...	C	b, f
		16	29·749	29·830	93	76	43	S	3·4	...	C, K	b
	6th	10	29·830	29·912	85	76	64	S W	5·3	...	C, K	b
		16	29·675	29·756	93	75	40	S S E	7·4	...	C	b
	7th	10	29·827	29·909	86	73	51	N	5·6	...	.....	b
		16	29·675	29·756	94	71	28	N N E	3·5	...	CK	b
	8th	10	29·883	29·965	86	71	44	E N E	0·8	...	.....	b
		16	29·747	29·828	92	72	34	S S E	2·4	...	CK	b
	9th	10	29·933	30·015	84	75	64	N E	1·0	...	C	b
		16	29·762	29·843	93	72	32	S	1·7	...	C	b
	10th	10	29·913	29·995	86	74	54	E N E	1·9	...	C	b
		16	29·764	29·845	91	76	47	S S E	2·6	...	C	b
	11th	10	29·877	29·959	86	75	67	S W	1·9	...	C	b
		16	29·762	29·833	91	75	44	S S W	5·2	...	KS, C	d
Akyab.	Mar. 5th	10	30·010	30·032	80	74	74	E	2·2	...	.....	b
		16	29·864	29·885	85	74	63	W S W	5·6	...	.....	b
	6th	10	29·947	29·969	82	75	70	E	2·6	...	.....	b
		16	29·814	29·855	84	70	67	W	7·5	...	.....	b
	7th	10	29·904	29·956	81	74	70	N W	3·4	...	.....	b
		16	29·824	29·846	82	74	66	N W	6·3	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29·977	29·998	84	72	53	E	1·6	...	.....	b
		16	29·844	29·865	83	70	71	W	8·8	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29·979	30·000	85	72	60	E S E	3·5	...	.....	g
		16	29·828	29·849	87	74	61	W	9·6	...	.....	b
	10th	10	29·987	30·008	85	68	35	E	4·2	...	.....	b
		16	29·851	29·872	85	72	50	W	6·3	...	.....	b
	11th	10	29·967	29·988	83	70	49	E N E	3·9	...	.....	b
		16	29·838	29·859	85	75	60	W	8·3	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 11th March 1876.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,
In charge of Meteorological Office, Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th March 1876.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			lb	Miles.	In.		
March	1st	29·839	85·2	71·5	132·0	78·2	74·8	72·4	0·83	S W & S	8·0	165·3	1·53	...	Overcast, cumuli, and clear. Thunder, lightning, and rain from 5 to 7 A.M. Drizzled at 10½ A.M.
	2nd	·835	83·2	69·0	125·0	76·7	73·0	70·4	·82	S & S W	2·0	133·1	0·16	...	Cirrostrati, cumuloni, and overcast. Thunder and lightning after intervals from 3 to 11 P.M. Rain from 4 to 6 and 9½ to 11 P.M.
	3rd	·838	79·7	67·5	131·0	72·7	69·9	67·7	·85	S E & S S E	2·2	203·8	0·09	)	Overcast and cumuloni. Thunder from midnight to 2, at 10 A.M., 5 and 6 P.M. Lightning from midnight to 2 A.M., at 7 and 8 P.M. Rain from midnight to 2, at 10 A.M. and 6 P.M.
	4th	·854	86·0	69·0	137·5	76·8	72·0	68·6	·77	S & S W	...	118·4	.....	...	Clear and cumuli.
	5th	·881	86·5	74·0	141·0	79·0	74·8	71·9	·80	S by W, S W & S S W	...	104·6	.....	...	Clear, stratoni, and cirro-cumuli. Slightly foggy from 5 to 8 A.M.
	6th	·842	85·5	73·6	136·4	78·7	75·1	72·6	·82	S S W & S	...	98·5	.....	...	Clear, cirro-cumuli, and cirrostrati. Thunder and lightning at 11½ P.M.
	7th	·831	86·6	73·7	135·0	79·3	71·8	66·5	·66	S E & E N E	0·2	110·3	0·16	...	Overcast and clear Thunder at midnight and 1 A.M. Lightning from midnight to 5 A.M. Rain at midnight and 4 A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain-gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	19·1
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	86·6
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	94·0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·79
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·71
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by lower rain-gauge	...	2·54
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by anemometer gauge	...	2·18
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	0·65
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th March	...	5·47
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	2·11

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 9th March 1876.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 77.—*The 8th March* 1876.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthee, and Brahmapootra during the month of February 1876.

Date.		River Ganges.														River Bhagiruthee.				Brahmapootra.	
		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahebgunge.		Bampore Bauleah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishnaghur.		Gowhatty.	
	Miles.			90.		177.	87.	267.	110.	381.	94.	471.	90.	591.	120.			70.			
	Distance.			From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahebgunge	From Benares	From Bampore Bauleah			From Berhampore			
		Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below zero of guage.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st	...	.....	.....	·75	170·07	·80	140·80	1·70	100·55	0·00 Below.	68·00	1·25	45·25	2·02	11·54	1·85	34·25	1·16	9·95	2·80	145·96
2nd	...	.....	.....	·68	169·98	·78	140·78	1·55	100·52	·68	67·91	1·16	43·16	1·52	11·52	1·85	34·25	1·16	9·95	2·90	145·86
3rd	...	.....	.....	·66	169·98	·75	140·75	1·55	100·49	·55	67·83	1·16	43·16	1·50	11·50	1·85	34·25	1·12	9·91	3·00	145·76
4th	...	.....	.....	·64	169·96	·72	140·72	1·50	100·44	·46	67·83	1·06	43·06	1·25	11·19	1·85	34·25	1·12	9·91	3·10	145·66
5th	...	.....	.....	·63	169·95	·70	140·70	1·41	100·44	·25	67·73	1·0	43·00	1·12	11·06	1·83	34·23	1·12	9·91	3·10	145·66
6th	...	.....	.....	·58	169·90	·68	140·68	1·45	100·40	·25	67·73	1·0	43·00	2·00	10·94	1·80	34·20	1·12	9·91	3·00	145·76
7th	...	.....	.....	·50	169·82	·66	140·66	1·50	100·35	·25	67·73	·95	42·95	2·00	10·94	1·80	34·20	·95	9·74	3·00	145·76
8th	...	.....	.....	·50	169·82	·64	140·64	1·42	100·31	·23	67·71	·91	42·91	2·00	10·94	1·80	34·20	·95	9·74	2·90	145·86
9th	...	.....	.....	·50	169·82	·60	140·60	1·34	100·31	·23	67·71	·87	42·87	2·12	11·06	1·75	34·15	·95	9·74	2·90	145·86
10th	...	.....	.....	·41	169·73	·58	140·58	1·38	100·27	·21	67·69	·83	42·83	2·16	11·10	1·75	34·15	1·00	9·79	2·70	146·06
11th	...	.....	.....	·41	169·73	·56	140·56	1·00	100·25	·20	67·69	·83	42·80	2·33	11·27	1·75	34·15	1·00	9·79	2·80	145·96
12th	...	.....	.....	·33	169·65	·54	140·54	1·02	100·23	·23	67·41	·75	42·75	2·38	11·52	1·72	34·12	1·16	9·95	2·90	145·86
13th	...	.....	.....	·25	169·57	·54	140·54	1·02	100·23	·23	67·37	·79	42·79	2·50	11·64	1·72	34·12	1·25	10·04	3·00	145·76
14th	...	.....	.....	·16	169·48	·53	140·53	1·04	100·21	·07	67·33	·62	42·62	2·50	11·44	1·72	34·12	1·16	9·95	3·10	145·66
15th	...	.....	.....	·16	169·48	·50	140·50	1·02	100·23	·07	67·33	·58	42·58	2·33	11·27	1·68	34·08	1·0	9·79	3·20	145·56
16th	...	.....	.....	·16	169·48	·48	140·48	1·02	100·23	·15	67·25	·50	42·50	2·25	11·19	1·66	34·06	·91	9·70	3·20	145·56
17th	...	.....	.....	·16	169·48	·46	140·46	1·06	100·19	·13	67·23	·45	42·45	2·20	11·14	1·64	34·04	·83	9·62	3·20	145·56
18th	...	.....	.....	·08	169·40	·44	140·44	1·70	100·15	·04	67·16	·41	42·41	2·04	10·98	1·60	34·00	·80	9·59	3·10	145·66
19th	...	.....	.....	·08 below.	169·40	·40	140·40	1·70	100·15	·04	67·16	·41	42·41	1·80	10·74	1·58	33·98	·80	9·59	3·00	145·76
20th	...	.....	.....	·08	169·24	·38	140·38	1·73	100·10	·02	67·08	·37	42·37	1·58	10·52	1·56	33·96	·66	9·45	3·00	145·76
21st	...	.....	.....	·08	169·24	·34	140·34	1·80	100·05	·02	67·08	·33	42·33	1·50	10·44	1·50	33·90	·66	9·45	2·70	146·06
22nd	...	.....	.....	·13	169·16	·30	140·30	1·83	100·00	1·00	67·00	·30	42·30	1·37	10·31	1·47	33·87	·58	9·37	2·20	146·56
23rd	...	.....	.....	·25	169·07	·26	140·26	1·85	100·00	1·03	67·00	·16	42·16	1·58	10·52	1·43	33·83	·58	9·37	1·90	146·86
24th	...	.....	.....	·25	169·07	·20	140·20	1·87	99·98	1·08	66·94	·12	42·12	1·58	10·52	1·41	33·81	·54	9·33	2·00	146·76
25th	...	.....	.....	·33	169·99	·20	140·00	1·80	99·96	1·16	66·83	·04	42·04	2·00	10·94	1·39	33·79	·83	9·62	2·10	146·66
26th	...	.....	.....	·33	168·99	·00	140·00	1·93	99·92	1·16	66·83	·04	42·04	2·25	11·19	1·37	33·77	·79	9·58	2·50	146·26
27th	...	.....	.....	·41	168·91	·00	140·00	1·97	99·88	1·25	66·75	·04	42·04	2·33	11·27	1·33	33·73	·91	9·70	2·70	146·06
28th	...	.....	.....	·41	168·91	·00	140·00	2·00	99·85	1·33	66·66	·04	42·04	2·38	11·32	1·33	33·73	1·00	9·79	2·90	145·86
29th	...	.....	.....	·41	168·91	·00	140·00	2·02	99·83	1·33	66·66	·04	42·04	2·75	11·69	1·30	33·70	1·25	10·04	3·00	145·76

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 26th February 1876, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	44,096	27,926 14 3	2,659 19 3	1,12,934 11	27,679 5 1	2,537 5 5	5,097 4 8
Or per mile of railway	279	176 7 7	16 3 6	707 38	174 14 6	16 0 8	32 4 2
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	257,875	1,91,178 1 0	17,524 13 2	8,36,283 32	2,06,290 10 8	18,909 19 6	36,434 12 8
Total for 9 weeks ...	301,971	2,19,104 15 3	20,084 12 5	9,49,218 3	2,33,969 15 9	21,447 4 11	41,531 17 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	46,085½	35,546 12 3	3,258 9 1	1,55,462 17	29,589 8 2	2,712 7 5	5,970 16 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	291	224 10 0	20 11 10	988 28	186 15 8	17 2 9	37 14 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	293,155½	2,11,940 14 8	19,428 14 10	13,66,576 17	2,54,824 14 10	23,358 19 0	42,787 13 10

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th March 1876, on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	150,145	1,93,895 15 3	17,746 5 10	11,13,595 0	4,37,639 13 0	40,116 19 8	57,863 5 6	32,736½*	66,445½*	99,182
Or per mile of railway	.....	151 4 5	13 17 4	.....	341 15 7	31 6 11	45 4 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	1,041,164½	19,12,234 7 9	175,249 19 10	81,20,511 0	33,16,798 7 9	304,039 17 3	479,329 17 1	380,479½	645,105½	10,24,584½
Total for 9 weeks	1,171,309½	21,06,130 6 0	192,995 5 8	92,34,106 0	37,54,438 4 9	344,156 16 11	537,193 2 7	422,216½	711,551	11,23,766½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	135,637½	2,16,879 0 2	19,890 11 6	9,40,856 10	4,08,455 3 9	37,441 14 7	57,332 6 1	42,566	71,967	114,733
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	169 7 6	15 10 8	.....	319 2 8	29 5 2	44 15 10	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,098,264	16,53,150 0 5	151,538 15 0	87,90,537 30	37,12,934 8 6	3,40,352 6 8	491,891 1 8	390,455	682,731	10,73,186

† Deducted miles 11,427½ from Coaching and 10,622 from Merchandise, excess included in week ended 5th February 1876.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th March 1876, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	8,685½	30,749 3 0	2,818 13 7	1,35,485 10	29,124 6 0	2,669 14 8	5,488 8 3	4,694½*	7,442½*	12,137½
Or per mile of railway	.....	137 6 10	12 11 11	.....	130 2 8	11 18 8	24 10 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	52,796½	1,04,661 1 9	15,008 18 7	7,92,950 10	1,78,126 1 6	16,328 4 6	31,422 3 1	36,278½	46,870	83,148½
Total for 9 weeks	61,481	1,05,410 4 0	17,912 12 2	9,28,444 20	2,07,250 7 6	18,997 19 2	36,910 11 4	40,973	54,312½	95,285½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,343	23,541 12 3	2,185 9 11	98,172 20	28,113 0 0	2,577 0 6	4,762 10 5	4,915	5,523	10,438
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	106 8 10	9 15 4	.....	125 10 4	11 10 4	21 5 8	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	51,461½	1,88,014 15 6	17,334 14 1	8,97,230 30	2,58,340 11 0	23,681 4 7	40,913 18 8	43,214	53,869	97,083

* Deducted miles 214½ from Coaching and added 830½ to Merchandise, excess and short included in week ended 5th February 1876.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th March 1876, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	10,944	1,516 0 0	151 12 0	20,584 0	718 0 0	71 16 0	223 8 0
Or per mile of railway	391	54 0 0	5 8 0	735 0	25 8 0	2 11 0	7 19 8
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	90,992	12,083 0 0	1,208 6 0	1,58,622 0	5,013 0 0	501 6 0	1,709 12 0
Total for 10 weeks ...	1,01,936	13,599 0 0	1,359 18 0	1,79,216 0	5,731 0 0	573 2 0	1933 0 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,979½	1,388 6 3	138 16 9	20,293 0	734 14 0	72 9 0	211 6 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	356	49 9 4	4 19 2	724 30	26 14 3	2 11 9	7 10 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	93,470½	12,088 8 9	1,208 17 1	1,68,899 30	5,860 4 9	586 0 7	1,794 17 8

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th March 1876, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,985	960 0 0	96 0 0	6,406 0	546 0 0	54 12 0	150 12 0
Or per mile of railway	73	35 0 0	3 10 0	235 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	5 10 0
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	16,889	8,443 0 0	844 6 0	85,272 0	6,738 0 0	673 16 0	1,518 2 0
Total for 10 weeks ...	18,874	9,403 0 0	940 6 0	91,678 0	7,284 0 0	728 8 0	1,668 14 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,743½	1,961 9 3	196 3 2	11,615 10	850 10 3	85 1 3	281 4 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	101	71 15 9	7 3 11	426 10	31 3 5	3 2 5	10 6 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year	15,884½	11,896 10 2	1,189 13 3	69,297 10	5,432 10 3	543 5 3	1,732 18 6

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[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 12 of 1876.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1876.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 11th March 1876.—(Continued.)

Present:

The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General, presiding*,
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble SIR STUART HOGG, KT.,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble H. BELL,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED ASGHUR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.,
and
The Hon'ble MOULVIE MEER MAHOMED ALI.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of Calcutta be further considered, in order to the settlement of its clauses.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that the amendments to which he proposed to call the attention of the Council to-day were all more or less of a formal character, and had been suggested during the discussion on this Bill at the last meeting of the Council. The hon'ble member opposite (MR. BELL) had pointed out that there was no distinct provision in the Bill to enable Joint Stock Companies to vote, and in order to meet this omission he had now the honor to move that, at the end of the first paragraph of Section 7, the following words be inserted:—

"Provided that any Company registered under 'The Indian Companies' Act, 1866,' which has paid such rates or taxes in the manner aforesaid, shall be entitled to one vote in the ward in which the place of business of the said Company is situated, and such vote shall be given by the Secretary of the Company, or some other person duly authorised in that behalf."

That would provide for every registered Company in Calcutta having a vote.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that Section 10 as drafted according to the suggestion of his hon'ble friend MR. BELL, was not in the hands of the Council, but it had been published in the Gazette of the 23rd February, and it provided that a person holding property in different wards of the town might elect in which ward he should vote. According to that section no person should be entitled to vote in more than one ward, but any person qualified to vote might vote in the ward in which he resided, or in which his place of business was situated, or in which any property on account of which he had paid rates was situated. Some doubt had been expressed as to the meaning of the section, and therefore, in order to make it a little more definite, it was proposed to add the following words after paragraph 2 of that section:—

"Every person qualified to vote as hereinbefore provided may vote for as many candidates as there are Commissioners to be elected in the ward which is allotted to such person under Section 13, but no person so qualified shall be entitled to give more than one vote to any one candidate."

That was to say, every person entitled to vote might vote for as many Commissioners as were allotted to the ward in which he voted, but he would not be allowed to give more than one vote for each candidate.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL strongly objected to the latter part of this amendment, namely, "that no person so qualified shall be entitled to give more than one vote to any one candidate." He thought that in a town like Calcutta, where there were so many different nationalities, it was very desirable that minorities should have a chance of being represented in the Municipal Corporation. According to the last census returns, the vast majority of the population of Calcutta consisted of Hindus, but there was a large European and a large Mahomedan population, and he thought it was very desirable that these classes of the community should have a chance of sending their representatives to the municipal body, and therefore, instead of the words to which he had taken exception, he would propose, as an amendment, the insertion of the following words:—"Or he may give all his votes in favor of one candidate." He might also say that, if the system of cumulative voting had been found useful and desirable in England, it would be much more useful and much more desirable in a place like Calcutta; in fact, if we did not allow cumulative voting, he very much doubted whether the European and Mahomedan communities would be able to return a single representative of their own. Therefore he thought that, instead of limiting a man to one vote for each candidate, he should be allowed to give all his votes to any candidate he pleased.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that he had no possible objection to offer to the amendment, as it would assist minorities to send representatives of their own to the Corporation.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that he did not quite understand the nature of the amendment.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said that, supposing three Commissioners were to be elected from a ward, under the terms of the hon'ble mover's proposition, a ratepayer or taxpayer who had three votes to give could only give one vote to each man whom it was proposed to elect, but by the amendment suggested the voter could give all his three votes to one man.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he quite understood that part of the amendment, but wished to know whether it was proposed to extend the privilege of voting for more candidates than one to persons according to the amount of rates they paid.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL replied that he did not understand that that question was at present before the Council. They were now considering the amendment he had proposed, which was quite independent of the amount of rates which a man paid. He did not quite agree with the clause which the hon'ble mover of the Bill proposed, and he would be quite prepared to support a substantive amendment to the effect proposed by the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal). For his own part, however, he might say that he thought a man should have votes according to the rates he paid.

The amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Bell having been accepted by Sir Stuart Hogg, and the sense of the Council being in favor of the proposition, the PRESIDENT observed that, as the principle was admitted, the matter had better stand over, so as to give sufficient time for the drafting of the section.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL moved that, at the end of section 10, the following words be inserted:—

"Every person shall be entitled to vote in every ward in which any land or masonry buildings on account of which he has paid rates to the amount and in the manner mentioned in Section 7 is situated."

At a previous sitting of the Council the question covered by his amendment had been discussed and thrown out; but since then it had been suggested to him by the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Bell) that the principle for which he had contended was recognized in some of the local government Acts in England; in fact, under the joint operation of the Public Health and local government Acts in England, a person having property in more wards than one was entitled to vote in every one of them within a certain limit. He was therefore encouraged to put forward this amendment again. The principle, he submitted, was one which could not be disputed on broad grounds of justice. According to the rule laid down in the Bill as it stood at present, a person who paid Rs. 25 per year in rates and taxes was entitled to one vote only, that was to say, in only one ward; but if he held property which qualified him to be a voter in more wards than one, he would have to select some one of the several wards in which he would like to exercise his vote. Now, there were many persons in Calcutta who owned property in more wards than one, and it would not be just to deprive them of the privilege of voting in as many wards as they possessed property in. He was aware that the principle that each ratepayer should vote in only one ward had been recognized in the general Municipal Acts in England; but considering the circumstances of Calcutta, and bearing in mind that the experiment of elective self-government in this city was new, and that the principle of cumulative voting had been recognized and acted upon in certain cases in England, he thought that those who had the largest stake in the town ought to be sufficiently represented in it. Holding these views, he ventured to propose this amendment. He might add that he was prepared to place a limit on the number of votes for wards, and if the Council desired it, he would add to the words which he had already moved the following:—

"Provided that no person shall be entitled to vote in more than five wards."

He should also state that all that he wished to do was to ask the Council to consider the principle embodied in his amendment; they might afterwards settle the wording. It had been brought to his notice that some modification was necessary in the wording, the words "or taxes" being, through an oversight, omitted after the word "rates."

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that the question now raised had been discussed at a previous meeting of the Council and rejected, but the hon'ble member had thought proper to bring it forward again. It was a subject on which considerable difference of opinion existed. It would enable large proprietors, who held property in a great many wards, as many wealthy natives in the city did, to vote in as many wards as they possessed property, and would thus throw much power in the hands of persons holding house property

in different quarters of the town. He therefore felt it his duty to vote against the amendment. At any rate, if it were accepted, the wording of the clause would require to be altered, as only "rates" and not "taxes" were, he believed, intended by the mover to be taken into account.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL did not agree with the hon'ble mover of the Bill, that this question had already been settled in Council, and did not therefore see why they should not now consider it. He was under the impression that the majority of the Council were in favor of giving a greater share of representation to men having property in different wards. He could see no conceivable objection why a person might not have a vote in each ward in which he had qualifying property, and he could not think that it would give undue influence to any one member of the community who possessed a considerable number of houses in various parts of the town.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG remarked that if the principle of the amendment were carried out and acted upon, a man who had thirty houses in the town would have sixty votes.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL thought that if a man had so much property, he should have so many votes given him. At the same time, there was a proviso put forward by the hon'ble mover which the Council might accept.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that what he objected to was the principle of the amendment. If the amendment were accepted, it was a matter of small importance whether the proviso were inserted or not.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER asked whether or not the question had already been definitely settled by this Council.

The HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT said that he did not think it had: he believed it had only been provisionally discussed.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that the hon'ble mover of the Bill had moved a resolution on which he had suggested an amendment, but he believed nothing was definitely settled.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said that as far as he recollected the matter stood in this way. The hon'ble mover of the Bill had moved that when a man had property in more wards than one, the Chairman should say in which ward he was entitled to vote. The hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) had suggested that he should be allowed to vote in all the wards, but he (MR. BELL) had put forward a second suggestion, that a man should be allowed to select in which ward he would use his vote. His suggestion had had the general approval of the Council, but nothing definite had been settled.

After some further conversation the Council divided:

Ayes 6.	*Noes 5.*
The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal.	The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg.
,, Nawab Syed Ashgar Ali.	,, Mr. Dampier.
,, Moulvie Meer Mahomed Ali.	,, Mr. Reynolds.
,, Mr. Brookes.	,, Baboo Juggadanund Mookerjee.
,, Mr. Bell.	,, Baboo Ramshunker Sen.
the President.	

The motion was therefore carried

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that he had next to propose that the following paragraphs be inserted at the end of Section 11:—

"If any person is elected a Commissioner for more than one of the said wards, he shall, within three days of the date of the election, choose, or in default thereof, the Chairman shall forthwith declare the ward for which such person shall serve; and such person shall thereupon be held to be elected in that ward only, which he shall so choose, or which the Chairman shall so declare; and thereupon the rate and tax-payers of the other ward or wards in which the said person has been elected a Commissioner shall forthwith proceed to elect another Commissioner in the manner provided by this Act.

"Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any two candidates at any election under this Act, and the addition of a vote would entitle any of such candidates to be elected a Commissioner, the Chairman may give such additional vote, and the candidate to whom such additional vote has been given shall thereupon be held to be elected a Commissioner."

The first clause merely provided for cases which were likely to occur of one gentleman being elected for more than one ward. In the second clause, provision had been made for the possibility of an equality of votes, and the

clause would enable the Chairman in such a case to decide which of the two candidates should be elected.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that the first amendment he had to move was that the word "five" be substituted for "three" in the first clause. It was possible that a man might not be in Calcutta at the time of his election, and three days, therefore, was too short a period within which he should come to a decision.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that he accepted the amendment; he had no objection to "five" being substituted for "three."

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that he next objected to the words "the Chairman shall forthwith declare." He was of opinion that the matter had better be left to the choice of the person elected.

The HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT pointed out that the clause which the hon'ble member objected to was in the form of an alternative. If the choice, which was left to the person elected, was not availed of within the period mentioned, it was then only that the Chairman could decide.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said that he believed some misapprehension existed in consequence of the words "shall declare." As had been pointed out by the Hon'ble the President, there was nothing whatever to interfere with the right of selection which might be exercised by the person elected for two wards, and it was only in case he did not exercise his right within the time named that the Chairman could decide. There could be no possible objection to this power being vested in the Chairman; and, if the person elected had no intention of being a Commissioner at all, he might simply resign when the Chairman's decision was made known.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said, if the Council did not think there was anything objectionable in the clause, he would not press his amendment. With reference to the second clause, regarding equality of votes, he thought that in such a case lots should be drawn to decide which of the two persons elected should sit as a Commissioner, instead of the casting vote being given to the Chairman, who would not be one of the electors. He therefore moved an amendment to that effect.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL thought that at home the question was decided by the drawing of lots.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said he believed that the "tellers" at home gave the casting vote in cases of equality of votes. Here, however, he thought that the decision should be left to the Chairman.

The HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT thought there would be no harm in this power being vested in the Chairman, considering the extreme improbability of such cases being of frequent occurrence.

The amendment was then put and negatived, and the original motion was agreed to.

Section 12 provided, among other things, that the Lieutenant-Governor should have power to make rules "for the purpose of regulating elections."

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG moved that, after the word "elections," the following words be inserted:—

"And may declare the penalties which shall be incurred by the breach of any of the said rules, and may at any time cancel or modify any of the said rules. The expenses of all elections under this Act shall be paid out of the Municipal Fund."

The first part of the amendment merely enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to declare the penalties incurred for breach of any rule which, under Section 12, it was proposed to empower him to pass, and the second clause was to enable the Commissioners to pay the expenses incidental to election.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL doubted, with regard to the first part of the amendment, whether the Council could empower the Lieutenant-Governor to declare penalties; that is, he doubted whether penalties could be legally imposed under rules so framed. He thought it would be better if the consideration of the matter stood over.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER asked whether the hon'ble member thought there was any distinction in this respect between the power given to Municipali-

ties to frame bye-laws which required the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, and this power which it was proposed to give to the Lieutenant-Governor.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said that he had not come to Council to discuss the subject, and was therefore not prepared to give a definite opinion on the case put; but it appeared to him that there was a very great distinction between the cases mentioned by the hon'ble member and the general power which it was proposed to give to the Lieutenant-Governor under this amendment. When under the Municipal Acts power was given to municipalities to frame bye-laws, it was always clearly laid down for what specific purposes those bye-laws were to be framed, and a limit was always fixed as to the amount of penalty to be incurred for a breach of such bye-laws. In the amendment proposed however, the power of the local Government to frame rules and to impose penalties was unrestricted and unlimited.

The HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT said that he believed the hon'ble member's objection was a valid one so far as the imposing of a maximum penalty was concerned. He thought the consideration of the matter had better be postponed.

After some further conversation, the insertion of the words "and may at any time cancel or modify any of the said rules" was agreed to, and the consideration of that portion of the clause, empowering the Lieutenant-Governor to declare penalties, was postponed.

Section 16 provided that an erroneous omission from, or entry in, the list of voters should not affect an election.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG moved that at the end of the section the following words be added:—

"And no election shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of any defect of form in the conduct thereof"

The motion was put and agreed to.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG moved that the following section be inserted after Section 18:—

"18A. Whoever, being qualified to vote, or claiming to be qualified to vote, at any election under this Act, accepts, or obtains, or agrees to accept, or attempts to obtain, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, as a motive or reward for giving, or forbearing to give, his vote in any such election, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and shall for ever be disqualified from voting at any such election, and from being elected a member of the said Corporation.

"And whoever, by any gift or reward, or by any promise, agreement, or security for any gift or reward, corrupts or procures, or offers to corrupt or procure, any person to give, or forbear to give, his vote in any such election, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for every such offence, and shall for ever be disqualified from voting at any such election, and from being elected a member of the said Corporation."

The motion was put and agreed to.

Sections 312 to 314 related to licenses for markets.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that, on reference to Sections 312 and 313 of the Bill, he found that they were so worded that markets established even before Act VIII (B.C.) of 1871 was passed might be closed at the discretion of the Municipal Commissioners. He believed such was not the intention with which the sections were drafted, but owing to the omission of certain words occurring in the existing law, the present sections would have the effect to which he had drawn attention. As he entered the Council room that morning, he was shown a communication addressed to the Council by several influential native gentlemen, who were proprietors of some of the markets in the town. As the communication was short, and had only been received that morning, he would, with the permission of the Council, read the principal portions of it.

The petitioners said:—

"We, the undersigned, proprietors of markets in the Town of Calcutta, beg leave to draw the attention of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to the provisions in the Calcutta Municipal Bill relating to markets.

"Act VIII of 1871 makes a distinction between existing and new markets. With regard to present markets, Section 6 requires that they are to be registered, and, with regard to new markets, Sections 1 to 3 provide that they are to be licensed under the conditions mentioned therein. All markets are equally subject to sanitary regulations, but the licensed markets—that is, new markets—are liable to be closed by order of the Justices (Section 5), if the owner thereof be convicted three times under Section 4.

"The reason of this distinction is obvious. Considerable capital has been invested in markets by private individuals: some of them have been in existence for more that half a century, if not longer; and, if it were left to the discretion of the Municipal Commissioners to grant a license or not, and, if it were ruled that old markets may be closed on three convictions, it would be tantamount to a confiscation of private property, particularly as a motive for competition with them has been supplied to the Municipality by empowering it to appropriate the municipal funds to speculations of this kind."

The petitioners then went on to argue their case, and concluded as follows:—

"Accordingly, we would humbly pray that His Honor in Council would be pleased to exempt existing markets from the operations of Sections 312, 313, and 314 as at present."

He need not say much in illustration of the views and arguments set forth in the memorial. The hon'ble mover of the Bill was aware that old markets, existing before the Act of 1871 was passed, required only to be registered, while new markets—that was to say, markets established after 1871—required a license which it was in the discretion of the Justices to grant or not. But with regard to old markets the Justices had no discretion whatever; they could only enforce sanitary regulations with a view to keep markets in a proper condition, and these sanitary regulations had hitherto been found quite sufficient. When the present Bill was drafted, the Select Committee were under the impression—at least he for one was under that impression—that the existing law on this subject was simply to be re-enacted. But his attention was only last week drawn to the provisions in the Bill by some of the signatories to the memorial, and he found that the omission of certain words, which were in Section 4 of Act VIII of 1871, had produced the alarm, dissatisfaction and complaint under notice. The words which had been omitted were "unless such place shall have been used as a market for the sale of such articles at the time of the passing of this Act." That was to say, if a market had been in existence before the passing of Act VIII of 1871, then three convictions would not justify the Justices in closing the market; *i.e.*, three convictions for not taking out a license. The corresponding section in the Bill, Section 312, gave power to the Commissioners to grant licenses for markets, by which was evidently meant new markets. But the next section (313) provided that whoever used a place as a market which was not licensed under this Act would be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200, and the following section (314) provided that whenever three convictions should have been pronounced under the preceding section in respect of the same place within the space of one year, the market might be closed. Now, the old markets did not, under the existing law, need a license, but this was not distinctly stated in the present Bill. He believed that the omission was due to an oversight; but anyhow the re-enactment of the old law was necessary, in order to do justice to the proprietors of old markets who had vested interests in them. He had therefore given notice of his intention to move that the following words be inserted after the word "Act" in Section 313:—"Unless such place shall have been used as a market for the sale of such articles at the commencement of Bengal Act VIII of 1871, or of this Act." He believed the words *or of this Act* would be objected to, and he would not therefore press that point. At the same time he ought to mention that the hon'ble mover of the Bill had suggested another amendment to follow Section 313, which was as follows:—"Provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to markets registered under Section 6, Act VIII (B.C.) of 1871." He did not care which amendment was carried, so long as the object of the petitioners was gained.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER pointed out that neither of the two amendments would fully meet the objections of the petitioners.

The HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS asked whether the Hon'ble mover was prepared to accept a similar proviso to Section 281, which enacted similar provisions as to slaughter-houses. It appeared to him that the principle was the same in both; the provisions which applied to markets equally applied to slaughter-houses.

The HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT observed that the licensing of slaughter-houses and markets stood on an entirely different footing. What might be abso-

lutely and imperatively necessary in regard to slaughter-houses might not be necessary for markets. All markets were supposed to be kept in a comparatively clean state.

After some conversation, the principle urged by the HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was accepted by the Council, and, at the suggestion of the Hon'ble the President, the matter was postponed, with a view to the sections being re-drafted.

The HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said that Section 331 provided that "the Commissioners shall set aside yearly out of their annual income, before making any disbursements in respect thereof, a sum of not less than two per cent. on the total sum borrowed by the Commissioners for the purpose of any enactment hereby expressly repealed, &c." But it did not provide that the interest on the debt should be a first charge, because it was considered that the fact of the Justices having signed the debentures was sufficient security for the payment of the interest. But this was objected to by the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Bell) who urged that the interest on the debentures, as well as the sinking fund, should be made a first charge on the Municipal Fund. In order, therefore, to meet that objection, he had now to move that, after the word "thereof" in line 4 of Section 331, the following words be inserted :—

"*Firstly.*—Such sum as may be required for the payment of the interest which may fall due on any debentures issued under the authority of this Act, or of any enactment hereby expressly repealed; *secondly*,"

The motion was put and agreed to.

GHATWALI POLICE (BANCOORAH).

The HON'BLE MR. BELL postponed the motion which stood in his name for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the Ghatwali Police in the district of Bancoorah. On reading through the papers which had been sent to him, he found that the information which they contained was not sufficiently explicit to enable him to make a satisfactory statement to the Council of the objects and reasons of the Bill.

The Council was then adjourned to Saturday, the 18th instant.

Saturday, the 18th March 1876.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*,
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble SIR STUART HOGG, KT.,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble H. BELL,
The Hon'ble BABOO JUGGADANUND MOOKERJEE, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO RAM SHUNKER SEN, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
and
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.

PARTITION OF ESTATES.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the partition of estates paying revenue to Government in the Lower Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal. The Council were aware that this Bill had been in its settlement a serious matter. The Select Committee or the mover of the Bill had been in

constant communication with those officers throughout Bengal who were to the greatest extent employed in making partitions, and who were most familiar with the subject of the Bill. The Select Committee had had to grapple with most difficult subjects, which he had mentioned in his speech asking leave to introduce the Bill. And he had great satisfaction in saying that they had been able to come to an unanimous agreement, he might say, in all important points. In the Committee's report the changes made in the Bill had been very fully set out, and he should only mention the most important of them.

The Committee had in the Bill laid down a procedure for these intricate cases; they had adopted the principle that a recorded proprietor, who was in possession of the share in respect of which he was the recorded proprietor, and as such only, was entitled to apply for the partition of an estate. On the other hand, they had allowed unrecorded proprietors, persons who claimed rights as proprietors but who were not recorded on the Collector's register, to come forward and make objections, because it was most inconvenient in these protracted and intricate cases to have objections of any kind, which were really valid and worth attention, deferred until the case had proceeded to the later stages.

The Committee had provided that no partition should be made which would result in the formation of a separate estate liable for an annual amount of revenue less than Rs. 20, and of which the assets would be less than Rs. 200, unless the proprietor of such estate agreed to redeem the revenue for which such estate would be liable by a capitalized payment at such rate as the Lieutenant-Governor may determine with reference to the circumstances of the estate. This was provided with the view of stopping the splitting up of estates almost into fields which was going on in Tirhoot, and perhaps in other districts. Hitherto it had been ruled by the High Court, and the ruling had the effect of law, that no batwarah of an estate could be made under Regulation XIX of 1814, if a private partition had been made between the proprietors of an estate, a private partition of lands which constituted a joint undivided estate as regards the responsibility for land revenue. The Committee had remedied this, and had provided that where a private partition of the lands existed, if all the parties agreed in making a joint application, the Collector might give effect to an amicable division of the land under the provisions of this law. And more than this, they had provided that when such a private division of land was accompanied by a private arrangement as to the amount of revenue for which each proprietor's share should be liable, the Collector might accept and recognize under the law an amicable division of the jumma as well as an amicable division of the land when this could be done without danger to the public revenue. If, on the other hand, it would endanger the revenue, the Collector might refuse to make any partition of such estate under this Act, unless the parties agreed to allow the revenue on each separate estate to be assessed in proportion to the assets of each separate estate, according to the ordinary principle.

On one point the Committee had made a material alteration in the existing law. Under the existing law, as soon as an estate was admitted to separation, separate accounts were opened in respect of the different shares, and from that moment the share of each proprietor became answerable only for its proportionate share of the land revenue. Now the Committee had provided that nothing in this law should relieve any part of the lands constituting a parent estate from their liability for the entire land revenue assessed upon such estate, until the partition proceedings were completed, and each party was put in possession of his share, although that was an alteration of the batwarah law it did not put proprietors in any worse position than they were now. The Committee had not thought it necessary to make any mention in this Bill of this mode of protecting shares during the progress of the partition proceedings, because there was another law, Act XI of 1859, which afforded the means of such protection by opening separate accounts with the Collector. The Bill as now drafted merely came to this, that, in order to protect their shares in such cases, proprietors must avail themselves of the provisions of Act XI of 1859.

Under the old law, if any person claiming to be a proprietor disputed the extent of the right which the applicant for partition declared himself to hold, that was enough to bar any further proceedings. The Committee had provided that when any such objection was made to the extent of interest claimed by the applicant, or a question of right and title was raised as between the applicant and other persons claiming to be proprietors, it should be in the discretion of the Collector either to refuse to make the partition (which he would naturally do when it appeared to him that the objector's claim was based on good grounds,) or, if satisfied that the applicant was in possession in accordance with his claim, to direct that the partition should proceed in accordance with the applicant's claim, (which course the Collector would probably adopt if he was impressed with the idea that the objector's claim to right was frivolous,) or to direct that the proceedings be postponed for four months in order to give the objector an opportunity of instituting a suit to try the question in dispute (which the Collector would probably do if he thought that there was a fair chance of such a suit resulting in favor of the objector). If the objector availed himself of these four months allowed to him, the decree might place him in the position of a joint sharer in the entire parent estate. But if the claimant of the disputed share—the objector to the partition proceedings who was not in possession—omitted to institute a suit within the four months allowed to him, but did institute such a suit afterwards and got a decree, that decree would be subject to the partition proceedings, and would have to state in which of the separate estates created out of the parent estate the decree was to be enforced, and to what extent it was to be enforced in each.

Part IV of the Bill was absolutely new. It treated of establishments under the Act, the payment of the establishments, and the levy of their cost from the parties to the partition proceedings.

Then, in Part VII, the Committee had made what they hoped would be an important improvement. Heretofore, under the old law the ameen, the man appointed to measure the lands and draw up the papers, was also allowed to indicate how the estate should be divided; to suggest in a rough way that A should have his lands allotted to him on the south-east and B's in the south-west, and so forth. This power was notoriously abused by men in the position of ameens. The Bill provided that the ameen should merely measure the lands and ascertain their rental. Having done that, the Deputy Collector was himself to decide in what general direction the parent estate should be divided and where each sharer's lands should lie.

One great point of dissatisfaction in a butwarah had been when the dwelling-house of one of the proprietors fell in the estate of another proprietor. It was very much against native feeling for one proprietor of what had been a joint estate to be the tenant of another. The Committee had provided that in such cases, where the dwelling-house of a proprietor fell in the estate of another proprietor, the land occupied by it should be assessed at a fair rental, which should be fixed in perpetuity by the Deputy Collector; and not only so but when the rental had been so fixed, the Committee had given power to the owner of the dwelling-house to redeem the rental so fixed by a capitalized payment at once. So that if it was unavoidable that one proprietor should have his dwelling-house and its immediate grounds in another proprietor's estate, he might still hold it as a rent-free tenure if he chose to do so.

The Committee had dealt with the very difficult question of lands which were held on a permanent tenure created by all the proprietors of the estate. It was one of the cruces with which they had to deal, and they had come to an unanimous opinion upon it.

Another difficulty was as to lands claimed both by the proprietor of the the estate to be brought under partition and the proprietor of a neighbouring estate; the Committee had also made provisions which they hoped would clear up that difficulty.

They had empowered the Collector, after breaking up the parent estate into separate estates, to cause the proprietors to put up boundary marks around each estate so as to preserve them intact in future, and these marks were to be maintained under the Bengal Survey Act of last year.

They had provided that all sums payable under the Act should be levied as demands under Bengal Act VII of 1868.

They had defined very carefully what orders of the Collector, of a Deputy Collector and of a Commissioner should be appealable as of right to the superior revenue authorities, but had given a general power of supervision, control, and revision to the Board of Revenue and the Commissioner over all the proceedings and orders of the subordinate revenue authorities, and they had defined carefully what orders of the revenue officials under the Act should not be liable to be contested in the Civil Court or otherwise than before the revenue authorities.

The Bill was so entirely different from what it was when it was referred to the Select Committee for consideration, that he must refer hon'ble members to the draft itself for further details. The Bill should be in the hand of the members to-day, and it might be considered at the next meeting of the Council.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said the Bill had been carefully considered and settled by the Committee. If the Bill was published for general information for a reasonable time, those interested might send in representations on the subject. He knew that several persons interested in this Bill did not think proper to send in communications to the Council, because they understood that the Select Committee were making material alterations in the Bill, and they had deferred submitting their opinions until the report of the Committee was published.

INQUIRY INTO RENT DISPUTES.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for inquiry into disputes regarding the rent payable by ryots in certain estates, and to prevent agrarian disturbances. He said the Committee had felt some difficulty in regard to the question of the powers of this Council to legislate in the matter. But after a good deal of consideration and discussion these have been solved, and they had no doubt that the Bill in its present form was within the power of this Council.

The alterations made by the Select Committee were chiefly in the form and wording of the Bill; the substance was very much what it was when the Bill was referred to the Select Committee. The scheme of the Bill was that when the Lieutenant-Governor should consider that there was a dispute regarding rents of sufficient importance to warrant his taking action under this special law, and when any of the persons concerned should apply to him to take such action, the Lieutenant-Governor should be able to declare that this special procedure (for it was purely a Procedure Bill) should be enforced in any specified tract. Then (it being assumed that there was some general question underlying the dispute) the Lieutenant-Governor was required to state those matters of fact which should be ascertained by a general inquiry to be made by the Collector. The Collector would then make his inquiry for which the Bill laid down the procedure, and would give the parties an opportunity of seeing his report and making their objections. The report and objections would be considered by the Commissioner and Board of Revenue, and the Board would come to a finding (practically the finding would in effect be the Board's, although the Collector was required to make the formal order according to the instructions of the Board) on those general matters of fact which had been referred for determination by such general inquiry, whereupon rent suits and suits connected with rent of every kind under Section 23 of Act X of 1859 would become cognizable by the Collector under this special jurisdiction, and would not be cognizable by the Civil Courts under Act VIII of 1859, until the Lieutenant-Governor declared the tract to be no longer under this special procedure. The Collector would then try such suits, and all his findings must be in accordance with the determination of matters of fact in the general inquiry by the Board of Revenue so far as such determinations were applicable to such suits before the Collector.

In giving the appellate jurisdiction, the Committee had mainly followed the scheme of Act X of 1859. Where there was simply a question of rent under a certain amount, the Collector's decision was final. Where a question

of right or title or enhancement or abatement of rent was involved an appeal was allowed, but instead of giving the appeal, as under Act X of 1859, to the Judge of the district, the appeal would lie to the Commissioner, and if the sum in dispute was above Rs. 5,000 a further appeal would lie to the Board of Revenue.

There was one other point in the Bill which he would notice. If the Collector found in a suit that some question was involved which might better be tried by the Civil Court, he might refer the suit to the Civil Court; and if the matter in dispute also involved a question of rent which the Collector could best determine, then, before referring the suit to the court, he would determine that question of rent, and the Civil Court would be bound to accept that determination in its final decision of the suit which had been referred to it.

There was one point in which there had been much difference of opinion in the Select Committee, and on this two of the members had recorded a dissent. It was very much pressed upon the Committee that they ought to insert some sort of rule in the Act by which the Collector should be guided when he found it necessary to fix the rate of rent payable by occupancy ryots. He for one thought that if a good practical rule could have been fixed upon, it would have been a good thing. But the Committee had found it impracticable to do so, and if it was remembered that this was a procedure Bill, the defect would not seem to be so great. For instance, he saw that his hon'ble friend opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) said in his dissent to the report:—

"It is absolutely left to the discretion of the Collector, or rather the Deputy Collector, to settle the principles on which the rent is to be fixed. This means the suspension of law and the promulgation of discretion, to which I cannot too strongly express my objection."

MR. DAMPIER desired to point out that this was a procedure law. Whatever discretion there was, was a discretion which was allowed by the existing law, Act X of 1859, the principles of which remained fully in force, and to these, whatever they might be, vague as they were, the Collector was bound to adhere. This Bill gave the Collector no more latitude in determining a question of enhancement according to his discretion than every moonsif already exercised under the existing rent law. The rule laid down by the existing law was a fair and equitable rate, and according to this Bill enhancement or abatement of rent could only be determined at a fair and equitable rate.

The rule was neither made more strict nor more lax in this respect.

With these remarks, he begged to present the report of the Select Committee.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that as he had recorded a dissent, he thought it his duty to state his reasons for having done so. When the Bill was originally introduced, he thought it his duty to support it, at the same time expressing a hope that the Select Committee would find their way to some provision for the settlement or determination of rates of rents, leaving as little as possible discretion to the Collector on the subject. This question was very carefully discussed in Committee, and he was sorry to say that the majority came to a conclusion which was against the adoption of any principle in the Bill for the determination of rates of rent. He had not seen the report of the Committee until that morning, and therefore could not fully allude to the reasons advanced by them in recording his dissent. But his general opinion on the subject being well known to his colleagues in Committee, he thought it proper to embody it in the dissent he had recorded. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had pointed out that this was a procedure Bill, and did not affect the principles contained in Act X of 1859 for the determination of rates of rents. If the hon'ble member would refer to the history of the rent disputes which had led to the introduction of the present measure, he would find that the indefiniteness of the principles of Act X of 1859 had brought suits for the adjustment of rents to a dead lock, and that it had therefore become necessary for the Legislature to step in and propose the present law. If Act X of 1859 had worked satisfactorily; if it had not led to considerable misunderstanding, misconception, and mischief, he did not think there would have been any necessity for introducing the present measure. On the one hand, the ryot did not know what he was liable to pay, and on the other hand the zemindar did not know what he was entitled to receive as rent in consequence of the admitted rise in the value of produce: the result was that both quarrelled and

went to the Civil Court for adjudication of their disputes, which in its turn was surrounded with great difficulties, and did not know exactly what to say or lay down. Look to the variety of the decisions passed by the different Civil Courts in the country on the subject, and you would find that they were a series of contradictory decisions, conflicting rulings, and inconclusive conclusions. A full bench of the High Court had laid down a principle for enhancement of rent which both judges and lawyers agreed in holding was simply unworkable, and a better proof of the impracticability of carrying it out could not be afforded than the state of litigation in the country at present on the subject of rent suits. The head of the Government of Bengal had acknowledged this unsatisfactory state of things in the last Administration Report, and pointed out that unless the principles on which rents should be fixed were settled, the present state of things would probably grow from bad to worse. He believed he might state without breach of confidence that the Government were laudably engaged in making investigations from local officers and others competent to advise, with a view to come to some definite principles for the determination of rates of rent. Now, while public opinion, both official and non-official, seemed to be unanimous in so far that the present law was indefinite and confusing, and therefore unsatisfactory, he asked—was it wise or advisable to refer the Collector back to those very principles in the Act which had produced the present confusion? Would this procedure, he would ask, contribute to the settlement of those disputes which the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had characterized as a scandal to good government? He questioned the wisdom of this proceeding, and entertaining this opinion, he strongly urged upon his colleagues in Committee the necessity of laying down some fair and equitable principle for the settlement of rates of rent; and if the Council was not prepared to come to an agreement upon the subject, he would recommend that the scope and object of the Bill should be limited to the realization of arrears of rents, the question of fixing the rates of rent being left to the Civil Courts for determination as heretofore.

The object of the Bill, he might observe, was twofold—*firstly*, the settlement or adjustment of rents, and *secondly*, the realization of rents. Now, the adjustment of rents could not be effected without settling the rates of rent, but the realization of rents could be facilitated by amending the existing procedure and vesting the Collector with a summary power. There could be no doubt that when the ryots combined and resisted the payment of rent, the zemindar was put to great difficulty and trouble. In fact, when the combination was widespread, the zemindar could not collect his rents, and could not meet the Government revenue without borrowing money. This state of things could not but be deprecated; and he believed that as regards the collection of arrears of rent, if the Bill were made effectual so as to help the zemindar in realizing arrears of rent, the object would be sufficiently attained. It might be a question as to what was or what was not an arrear of rent; that was to say, whether or no the existing rate of rent was disputed by the ryot. But questions of this kind were as likely to arise before the Civil Court as before the Collecto; and in the same way as the Civil Court decided them, the Collector might decide them in a district proclaimed under the Bill. It was certainly desirable that the rates of rent should be adjusted by the Collector, but there seemed to be so many difficulties in the way, and so much divergence of opinion, that perhaps it would be better as a procedure measure to confine the Bill only to the realization of rent. As the Bill was framed, it might, he was afraid, lead to greater evil than good. He might mention that the reasons which had called for the Bill some six or eight months ago did not now exist, through the wise, discreet, and moderate action of the executive authorities; that disputes formerly existing between the zemindar and the ryot in some of the eastern districts had been to a considerable extent amicably settled; and that a better spirit now prevailed than what had prevailed two or three years ago. But it might be said that the fire was only smouldering; that it might again break out, and who knew how far it might extend; and that it was therefore necessary to be forearmed. Taking that view of the case, he suggested that the Bill ought to be confined to the particular object of facilitating the realization of arrears of rent, and that the large, difficult, and complicated question of adjustment of rents might be left to be dealt with thereafter by legislation. He was confident that the legislature, under the

guidance of the present head of the Government, would be able to come to some satisfactory conclusion as to the principles on which rates of rent should be fixed; and once the general law was amended, both as to the principles upon which the rent was to be fixed and the facilities to be given for the realization of rent, matters might be left to themselves. On these grounds he still hoped that the question of the adjustment of rent might be left out of the Bill, and that it might be restricted to the realization of arrears of rent only.

He hoped that the Bill would not be hastily proceeded with. It was a most important measure, and ought to be carefully considered. It was true that the Bill had been before the public for some time. He knew that the landed classes had taken considerable interest in it; they had already expressed their opinions upon it more or less strongly, and it was very desirable that sufficient time should be given to enable them to consider the Bill as amended by the Select Committee.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said, as a member of the Select Committee on the Bill, he wished to make one or two observations in reference to what had fallen from the hon'ble member who had just spoken. The hon'ble member had correctly said that there were two points of difference which existed between the members of the Select Committee. The first of these points was whether the Bill should be confined to the realization of arrears of rent at existing rates, or whether it should attempt to adjust and settle existing disputes; and secondly, whether or not we should lay down some general principles to guide the Collector in arriving at the determination of what a fair and equitable rate of rent was. On the latter point, the majority of the Committee were of opinion that we ought to leave the law as it stood. The object of the Bill was merely of a temporary nature: it was in no way intended to repeal or alter the provisions of Act X of 1859, and the question was whether in a measure of this sort, which was rather a measure of procedure than of principle, we ought to change the substantive law of the land. The majority of the Committee were convinced that if we were to attempt to introduce in a Bill of this sort any fresh principles of legislation, we should have the whole country up in arms. Instead of adjusting disputes, we should simply be fomenting discord. Any one zemindar would be desirous of testing these new principles, and we should have an enhancement suit instituted throughout the whole of Bengal; and the Bill would promote the very evils which it was intended to allay.

With regard to the adjustment of the rates of rent, it seemed to the Committee that if the Collector was authorized to settle disputes, it would be impossible to limit his discretion to enquiries into the rates of rent which the ryots had previously paid. It would be extremely unfair to the zemindar to compel him to accept rents at the old rates if he was entitled to higher rates, let alone that it was almost impossible in some cases for the Collector to determine what the previous rates were. It seemed to the majority of the Committee that, to enable the Collector to deal effectually with the questions referred to him, it was absolutely necessary for him to enquire into all the relations between the landlord and his tenants. What was wanted was not a one-sided Bill, but a just measure to provide for a fair and equitable adjustment of disputes between zemindars and their ryots.

The hon'ble member had stated that he objected to the vast amount of power and discretion which the Bill placed in the hands of the Collector. But MR. BELL would remind the Council that the Bill really gave the Collector no greater power or discretion than was at present exercised by the Civil Court. The Bill seemed to him to be a very harmless one in every way, and the only object of the Bill was to allow the Collector to settle in a summary way what was now determined by the Civil Courts by the more dilatory process of a regular suit.

The only other point upon which he had to remark was with reference to what fell from the hon'ble member in regard to the present necessity of the measure. It seemed to the majority of the Committee that although fortunately no disputes at present existed in Bengal, it was desirable, in view of future complications, that a Bill of this sort should be passed. He felt sure the Council, when the Bill was submitted to them, would agree with him that the Committee had attempted to frame as fair and equitable a measure to both parties as it was possible under the circumstances to do.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said: "I desire to point out at this stage of the measure that, in the opinion of the Government of Bengal, there is just as much reason to pass a Bill of this sort now as there ever was. It is true that some great disputes have been settled successfully (at least, so far as appearances go) by the executive authorities without the aid of such a law; but, supposing any fresh disputes should arise, we cannot answer for our officers being always able to compose such quarrels. The Council will, I hope, remember that this is merely a Bill for conferring certain jurisdiction on the Revenue authorities in the event of any emergency arising. The jurisdiction proposed to be conferred is no other than the substitution of a particular procedure for that which now obtains in the Civil Court, and from that point of view it seems very undesirable in a measure of this kind to introduce anything relating to substantive law. This was justly pointed out by the hon'ble mover when he spoke of this Bill being in the nature of a procedure Bill. It is a Bill for conferring a certain jurisdiction upon certain officers. That, I need not point out, is a very different thing from introducing any principle of substantive law.

"As regards the substantive law relating to rent, I entirely concur with the hon'ble member on the left (Baboo Kristodas Pal) that it would be truly one of the greatest blessings that could be conferred on Bengal if some principle for determining the rates of rent could be fixed by legislation. But I need not point out that no more difficult question than that could be presented to a local legislature. It is true that the subject is under the anxious consideration of the Government, but whether we shall be able to arrive at a conclusion in which all the different parties interested can concur, is more than I can say at the present time. I can promise that the best efforts of the Government will be directed to that object. But I have to say most distinctly at the present stage of the Bill, that whether such substantive law for the determination of the rates of rent can be arrived at or not, this Bill for the transfer of the jurisdiction for the determination of urgent questions is necessary.

"If such substantive law shall be arrived at fortunately, regarding which I entertain much doubt, even then this Bill will be necessary. If, as is more probable, we shall not succeed in arriving at any substantive change in the law, then the Bill will be needed even still more.

"With these remarks, I will express my hope that the Council will at an early date take into consideration this important measure, though its importance is strictly limited to the mode of deciding rent disputes, and not to the principles upon which they are to be adjusted. A Collector or any other revenue officer will be in no worse position than the Civil Court as regards the substantive law of rent; but we believe, on the other hand, that the Collectors and other local officers will be in a much better position, by their local knowledge and other facilities, than the Civil Courts can be for deciding these rent suits. I say that without the slightest disparagement to the Civil Courts. The Civil Courts have always decided in peaceful times and under ordinary circumstances perfectly well. But when angry disputes arise between large landed classes, then it will be impossible for the Civil Courts, who have to observe all the formalities of the Civil Procedure Code, to settle such disputes in time; and before a legal decision can be arrived at, immense excitement might spread over the country and a great deal of mischief be done; and it is therefore that this Bill, purely of jurisdiction and procedure, is proposed for the consideration of the Council."

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

THE HON'BLE SIR STUART HOGG said it would be in the recollection of the Council that several memorials were received objecting to the controlling clauses as contained in sections 21, 22, and 58 of the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal affairs of Calcutta. The memorialists seemed all unanimous in approving of the principle of election as set forth in the Bill. But they urged that the power which the Government proposed to retain to itself to control the action of the Municipality was not consistent with a free elective system. The Council then referred the Bill back to the Select Committee, with the view of seeing how far it was possible in a measure to meet the wishes of the memorialists by modifying the control sections 21, 22, and 58.

By section 21 the duties to be performed by the Municipality were laid down in somewhat general terms. By section 22 a general power was given to the Government to interfere in the event of the Municipality not carrying out the works specified in general terms by section 21. And by section 58, in order to place the Municipality in funds to carry out the orders passed by the Government, power was given to the Government to raise the rates by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

The Select Committee now proposed to do away with section 58, which enabled the Government to raise the rates by an order issued in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and instead of declaring in general terms the duties which the Municipality should perform, the Committee proposed to set forth in section 21 in very specific terms those works which the Municipality must carry out, namely, to provide for the payment of interest on the debentures and loans from Government and the formation of a sinking fund; to maintain the police sanctioned by Government; to carry out the new underground drainage works now under construction; to maintain an efficient water-supply; to make adequate and suitable provision for conservancy: and to provide the funds necessary for these purposes. By section 22 the Committee proposed that the Government should be empowered, in the event of suitable provision not being made for carrying on the conservancy of the town, to appoint Commissioners to see how far the arrangements of the Municipality were defective, and whether they were defective to such an extent as to be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of the town; and in the event of the Commissioners appointed reporting that the arrangements were so defective as to be prejudicial to health, then, and only then, the Government was to be empowered, in the event of the Municipality declining to carry out the recommendations of the Commission, to order the Municipality to carry out such recommendations as might be made by the Commission.

He begged to place the report of the Select Committee before the Council, and to move that the recommendations of the Committee be adopted, namely, that section 58 of the Bill be omitted, and that sections 21, 22, and 22A be substituted for sections 21 and 22.

His Honor the President declared the motion to be unanimously agreed to, and in making that announcement he desired, on behalf of the Government of Bengal, to intimate his entire acceptance of the recommendations of the Committee, and to express his great satisfaction in being able to say so.

[*To be Continued.*]

SECURITY FROM MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 15th March 1876.

READ—

The Resolution of this Government in the General Department, dated the 22nd April 1869, directing the periodical scrutiny of the securities taken from officers of Government in positions of trust.

A letter from the Commissioner of Orissa, No. 34, dated the 21st April 1875, recommending that security should be taken from all subordinates who are in any way entrusted with the disbursement of public money.

Circular No. 15, dated the 1st June 1875, calling for the opinions of Commissioners of divisions upon the above proposal.

The replies of the several Commissioners, and a letter on the same subject, No. 78A., dated the 11th February 1876, from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Land Revenue Department.

The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was drawn to this question by the discovery, in March 1875, of a series of embezzlements committed in the office of the Magistrate and Collector of Balasore. The ministerial officers implicated in these embezzlements were the head-clerk of the Road Cess Department and the local fund clerk. Neither of these officers had given any security.

2. The Commissioner of Orissa, in submitting his report on the case, urged that experience had shown the necessity of demanding substantial security from all officers entrusted with the expenditure of Government or local funds. The great majority of the Divisional Commissioners, who were consulted, have concurred in this opinion; and it is also supported by the Member in charge of the Land Revenue Department of the Board.

3. It appears on inquiry that, by the existing practice, security is taken from some officers on both the revenue and the judicial side; but duties involving the custody and payment of money have much increased during the last few years; and it does not seem ever to have been laid down as a general principle that all ministerial officers to whom Government money is entrusted shall be required to give security for the due fulfilment of the trust. The consequence has been, as represented by the Magistrate of Balasore, that the expenditure of public money is sometimes left in the hands of ministerial officials who have neither given security nor have sufficient appliances for the custody of cash.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor, having regard to these circumstances and other cognate circumstances which have come to his notice at different times, is of opinion that the time has come for a revision of the orders upon this subject; and he is prepared to accept the general principle that ministerial officers whose duties require that public money (whether strictly Government money or local or municipal funds,) should pass through their hands should be required to furnish security to the amount of 10 per cent. in excess of the highest sum which is likely to be in their custody at one time. It is observed, however, that some of the Commissioners have proposed to extend the rule to officers of the department of account, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not see that there is any necessity for this. Nor does it appear necessary to apply the principle to those officers who are merely entrusted with the expenditure of a fixed permanent advance, as the situation of such officers may be considered to be a sufficient security for such small disbursements.

5. All heads of departments are accordingly directed to draw up lists of their subordinates who should be required to give security under this rule, with the amount of security to be given in each case, and to submit the lists for the approval of the Government. Revenue officers should submit the lists through the Commissioner and the Board of Revenue, and Magistrates through the Commissioner of the Division. In drawing up the lists, it should carefully be considered whether it may not be possible to concentrate, in the hands of a smaller number of officers than at present, the duties which involve actual

dealings with public money, so as to limit, as far as possible, the necessity for giving security.

6. It is to be understood that these orders are not intended to apply to any officers who give security under the present rules. Such security will be given in the same manner, and to the same extent, as before; but it will be open to any district officer who may be of opinion that the security given by any of his subordinates is manifestly insufficient to recommend that the amount of such security should be raised.. In the case of such poddars as are appointed on the responsibility of district or sub-divisional treasurers, no separate security need be taken, but the security bond of the treasurer should be worded so as to cover any possible defalcation by his subordinates.

7. In determining the nature of the security to be given, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to maintain the principle accepted by Government in this office letter No. 2691, dated the 1st August 1872, to the address of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Land Revenue Department. Security in the form of a deposit of cash or promissory notes, in preference to the pledge of landed property, should therefore not be insisted on in cases in which the adoption of such a rule would operate hardly upon ministerial officers drawing small salaries.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 18th March 1876.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVS. 1	Burdwan, Mar. 20,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Rainfall at Culna 1·20, and Jehanabad 0·65. Some hail fell at Raneegunge on Saturday. Cholera is abating in the town of Raneegunge, but it is still very prevalent in many parts of the district. Small-pox has appeared in thana Montessur.
2	Bankoora, „ 18, „	0·03	Weather—Dry and hot. No change of importance regarding the state and prospects of the crops. Cholera has been very prevalent in Bankoorah and its vicinity.
3	Beerbhoom, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot, with westerly wind. No material change in the state and prospects of the crops. Rain is wanted.
4	Midnapore, „ 18, „	1·12	Weather—Close and warm. South wind during the night in the Sudder station. Strong south wind in Contai. Crops are doing well.
5	Hooghly, „ 18, „	·40	Weather—Rain on the night of 11th instant, but clear subsequently. Sugarcane cuttings are still being planted out. Paddy lands being ploughed up. Cucumbers, &c., mangoes and jack fruits, are doing well. The *rubbee* crops, wheat and barley, are still being reaped. *Potatoes*, watermelons, cucumbers, and green mangoes coming to the bazar for the first time in small quantities.
	Howrah, „ 18, „	·99	The hot weather has fully set in. No crops on the ground. The ground is being prepared for the rice harvest.
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVS. 6	24-Pergunnahs, Mar. 20,† '76	0·78	Weather—Cloudy in the beginning of the week, with occasional light showers, and warm in the latter part. Lands being prepared for aous or early rice sowings. The harvest of the winter crops is over. Health is generally good. A few cases of cholera have been reported from Satkhera and Barrackpore sub-divisions.
7	Nuddea, „ 18, „	0·16	Weather—Hot, with occasional storms. The cultivation of the land for the rice sowings has been going on everywhere. The cold weather crops are almost all off the ground. A few cases of cholera are reported, but on the whole there seems to be less than usual.
8	Jessore, „ 18, „	1·60	Weather—Bright and clear. Spring rice and *til* (oil-seed) promise well. Ploughing for and sowing of the early rice are being vigorously pushed on.
9	Moorshedabad „ 18, „	·05	Weather—Getting warmer. Nights cool. Most of the cold weather crops have been harvested; wheat, however, is uncut still in some places, and the barley also is not all reaped. The outturn is somewhat poor owing to want of rain. Cholera is still spreading at Ramporehaut, and a few cases have also occurred in Goas station.
RAJSHAHYE DIVS. 10	Dinagepore, „ 17, „	Nil.	Weather—Warm. Strong west winds. Rain is much needed for ploughing and sowing the *bhadoe* rice crop. The harvesting of mustard and sugarcane is nearly finished; *boro* is being transplanted.
11	Maldah, „ 15, „	Nil.	Weather—Heat increasing. There has been a slight shower of rain in thana Shibgunge. A few drops of rain fell at the Sudder station on Saturday night. The second transplantation of the *boro* is now going on. The plants look well. Less of the *rubbee* crop has been caused by the want of rain in thanas Gomastapore and Gazole. The sowing of the *jati bhadoe* continues. Four deaths from cholera have occurred during the week. Six attacks of cholera and twelve of small-pox have also been reported during the same period.
12	Rajshahye, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather is becoming very warm. High winds and no rain, except an unimportant fall in one quarter on the 12th instant. The *rubbee* crops are suffering from want of rain. Rain is also wanted for the early sowing of rice.
13	Rungpore, „ 17, „	·02	Weather—Rain is threatening. Prospects of the crops are much the same as last week. In thana Nageswari on the night of the 3rd instant there was a heavy shower of hail, which did some slight damage to the *rubbee* crops.
14	Bogra, „ 18, „	Few drops.	Weather—No change in the character of the weather. Few drops of rain fell, but not appreciable by the rain-gauge. There are no crops to speak of now on the ground.
15	Pubna, „ 18, „	0·64	Weather—Fine and hot. Prospects of the crops are fair; with occasional showers (which may be expected) all will be well. Cholera is said to have reappeared in the neighbourhood of Aronkhalee, but no details have been received. Two cases of small pox have been reported at the Pubna thana, one of which proved fatal.

* Telegram of the 20th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 20th March, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Central Districts.—(*Continued.*)		
COOCH BEHAR DIVS. 16	Darjeeling, Mar. 17, '76	Nil.	Weather—Windy and misty. The sowing is progressing favorably, but a little more rain would be of great benefit.
COOCH BEHAR DIVS. 17	Julpigoree, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather—Getting warmer. The rainfall of previous week in the Sudder station was not ·4 but ·04. Ploughing for *bhadoi dhan* is nearly completed. Rain is much wanted. A cholera case admitted in the charitable dispensary on the morning of the 18th instant.
COOCH BEHAR DIVS.	Cooch Behar, „ 16, „	Nil.	Weather—There was no rain. Occasional rough east winds. The *bitri* (*aous*) *dhan* is still being sown. The prospects of the *bitri dhan*, the *cheena*, and the *kaon* crops will be unfavorable if there be no rain.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVS. 18	Dacca, Mar. 20,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Crops are good.
DACCA DIVS. 19	Fureedpore, „ 18, „	·31	Weather—Windy and rather hot. Cold weather crops are being reaped in places with fair results. Ploughing is going on briskly. General health is good.
DACCA DIVS. 20	Backergunge, „ 16, „	0·45	Weather—Warm and fair, with rain at intervals. Winter crops have not turned out well from want of rain. Summer sowings not yet begun.
DACCA DIVS. 21	Mymensingh, „ 17, „	0·01	Weather—Dry and hot. The late rain has allowed of ploughing for the early rice being taken in hand. Prospects of the crops are favorable.
DACCA DIVS. 22	Tipperah, „ 17, „	·52	Weather—Warmer than usual. One or two sharp storms with hail. Spring rice is getting on well. No other crops of importance on the ground.
CHITTAGONG DIVS. 23	Chittagong, „ 16, „	·01	Weather—Cool, with south-west wind. More rain is wanted. Cholera is prevailing in Satkania and Chukuria.
CHITTAGONG DIVS. 24	Noakholly	.....	Return not received.
CHITTAGONG DIVS. 25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	Return not received.
CHITTAGONG DIVS.	Hill Tipperah, „ 15, „	0·15	Weather—Seasonable. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVS. 26	Patna, Mar. 20,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. No rain, which if it fell now, would do more harm than good. All the crops being harvested. A good deal of small-pox and cholera prevailing throughout the district, but in a sporadic form.
PATNA DIVS. 27	Gya, „ 18, „	Slight shower.	Weather—Strong west winds, and getting hot during day time. Cooler than usual in the morning and evening. Maximum reading of thermometre is 94° 2′. Indications of rain at one time passed off. *Rubbee* crops are nearly all reaped in most parts of the district. Public health is good generally, but a few cases of cholera and small-pox reported.
PATNA DIVS. 28	Shahabad, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot, with high west wind. Reports on the *rubbee* on the whole are good. Several cases of small-pox are reported in the sub-divisions of Sasserara, Bhubhooah, and head-quarters.
PATNA DIVS. 29	Durbhunga, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy at times. The *rubbee crops* in the Tajpore and Sudder sub-division are being harvested, and a fair outturn is expected. The *rubbee* crops in Mudhoobany promise an indifferent yield. The condition of the people and of the market supplies in Tajpore and Sudder sub-division is satisfactory. In Mudhoobany prices show an upward tendency, but the markets are well supplied. There is an increasing demand for labor in Mudhoobany.
PATNA DIVS. 30	Mozufferpore, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather—Warm and often cloudy, with violent west wind. The *rubbee* harvest is rapidly progressing, and there will be an 8-anna outturn in each sub-division. Mango blossoms are unusually fine this year. Health of the district is generally good.
PATNA DIVS. 31	Sarun, „ 18, „	Nil.	Weather—Generally fair and dry, but there has been more than once a likelihood of rain. High west wind is blowing. Hot during the day but cool at night. There was a fall of ·12 inch of rain in the Sewan sub-division on Thursday afternoon. There is no alteration in the prospects of the crops. The *rubbee* or winter crops are being harvested. Cotton and *rohur* doing well. Indigo is still being sown, but prospects are not generally good. The steady west wind is fast drying up the soil. Opium is being collected. Mango in full blossom, and an excellent crop is expected. Prices favorable. General health is good.
PATNA DIVS. 32	Chumparun, „ 17, „	Nil.	Weather—Sky now and then cloudy. Hot during the day and cool at night. The *rubbee* crops are almost ripe for the sickle. The rainfall of last week has not benefited the crops. The cultivators will harvest a little less than an average crop.

* Telegrams of the 20th March, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.